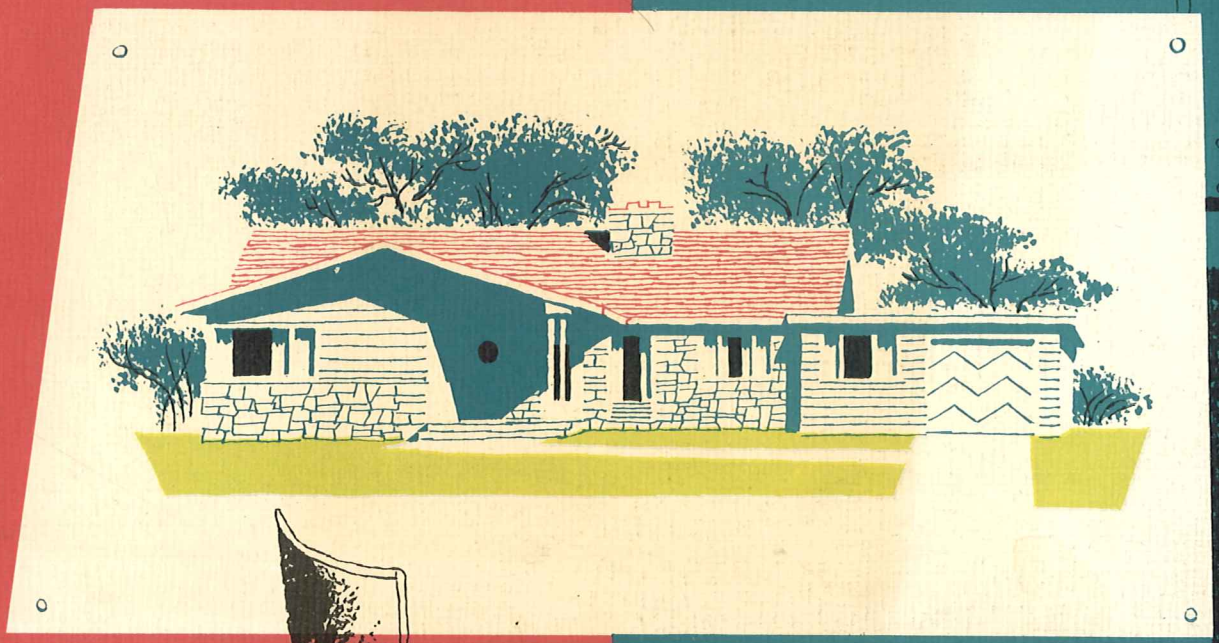
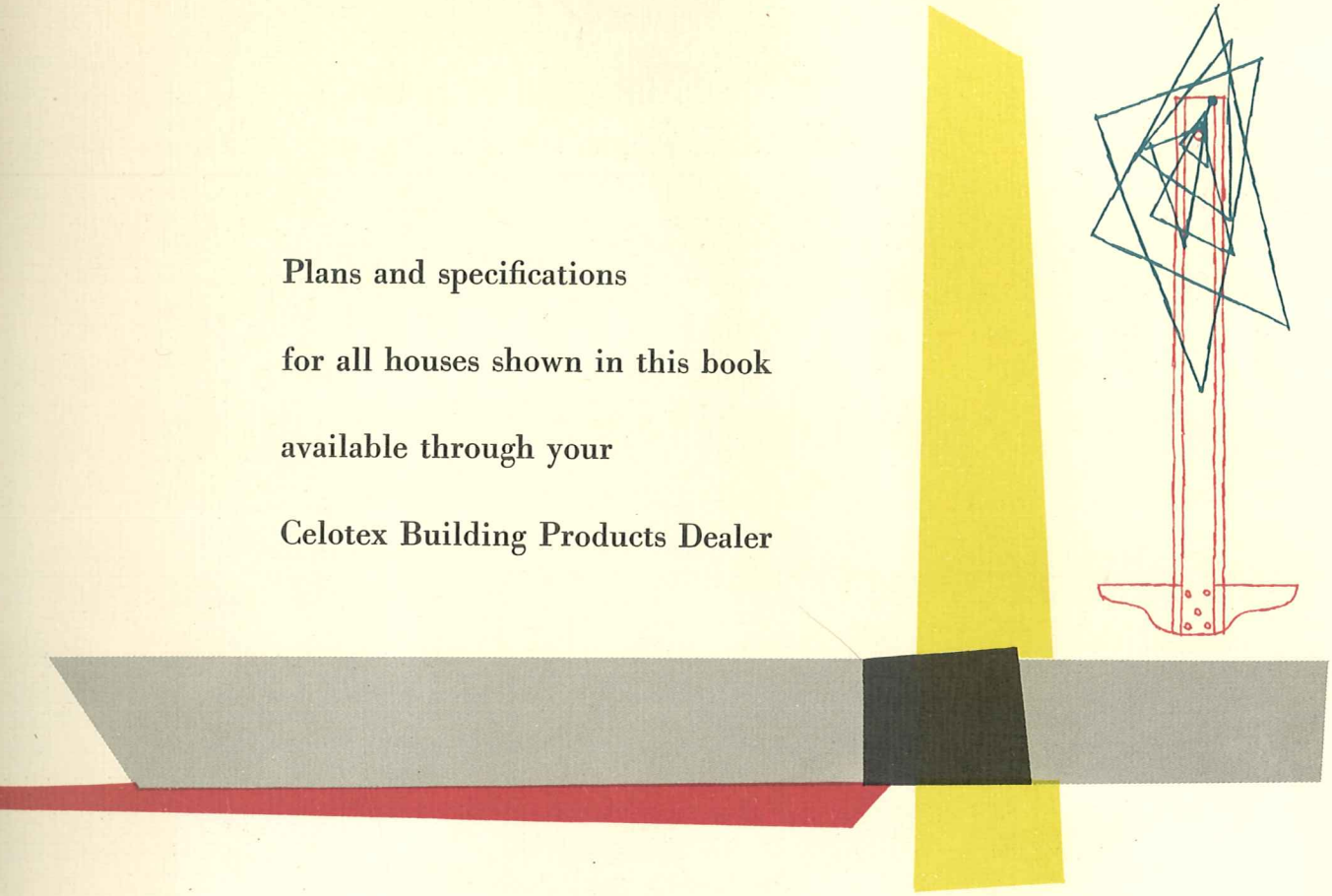
THE NEW BOOK OF CELOTEX HOMES



20 architect-designed houses of moderate cost

PRICE 25 CENTS



Plans and specifications

for all houses shown in this book

available through your

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ONE OF YOUR FIRST STEPS toward owning a home is the selection of a *plan* — one that pleases you architecturally, one that provides the conveniences and comforts that are most important to you and your family.

You may be one of the many who find their "dream homes" already built — new, spic-and-span, ready to move into. Many builders specialize in building a group of houses, or even an entire community, then offering the homes for sale — usually at advantageous prices because of volume construction.

Or you may find the plan of your choice among the beautiful new architect-designed houses shown in this book. Expressing a variety of contemporary architectural styles, all are of excellent design and construction to insure a permanently sound investment. Planned with modern conveniences and built-in features, and adaptable to the addition of others, these homes offer you the utmost in comfort, appearance, and value.

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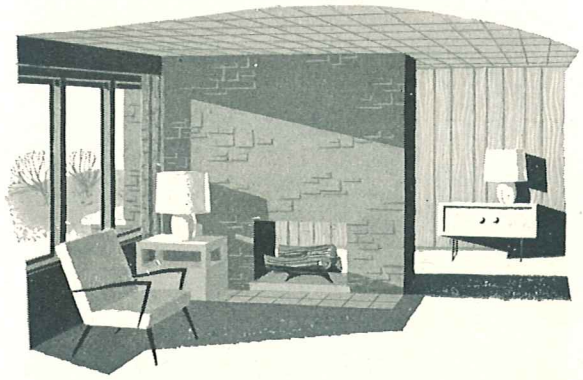
Two-way fireplace is also room divider.

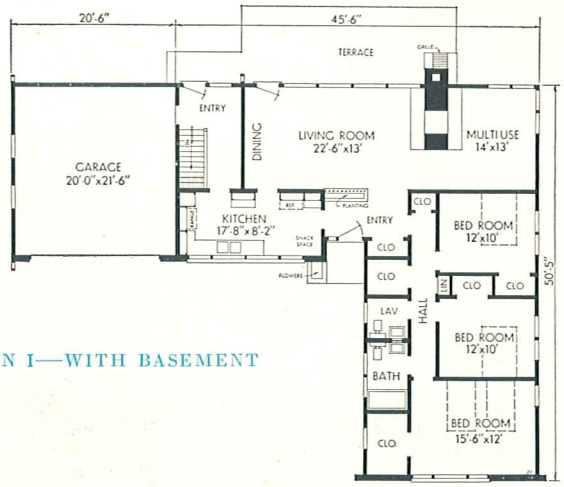


CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 31

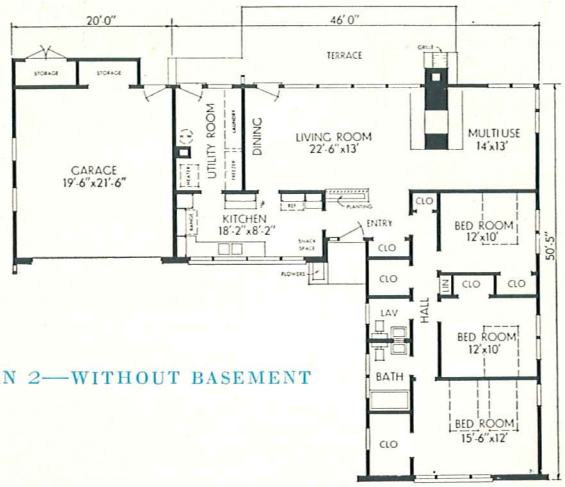
FEATURES: Ideal ranch "L" plan, with bedrooms, bath and powder room in one wing, living area in other . . . Large two-way fireplace serves both living room and multi-purpose room . . . Planter-divider between living room and reception hall . . . Living room window-wall overlooks terrace and barbecue . . . Breakfast space in kitchen . . . Note unusual expanse of windows in kitchen.

PLAN 2, without basement, has large storage space in garage.

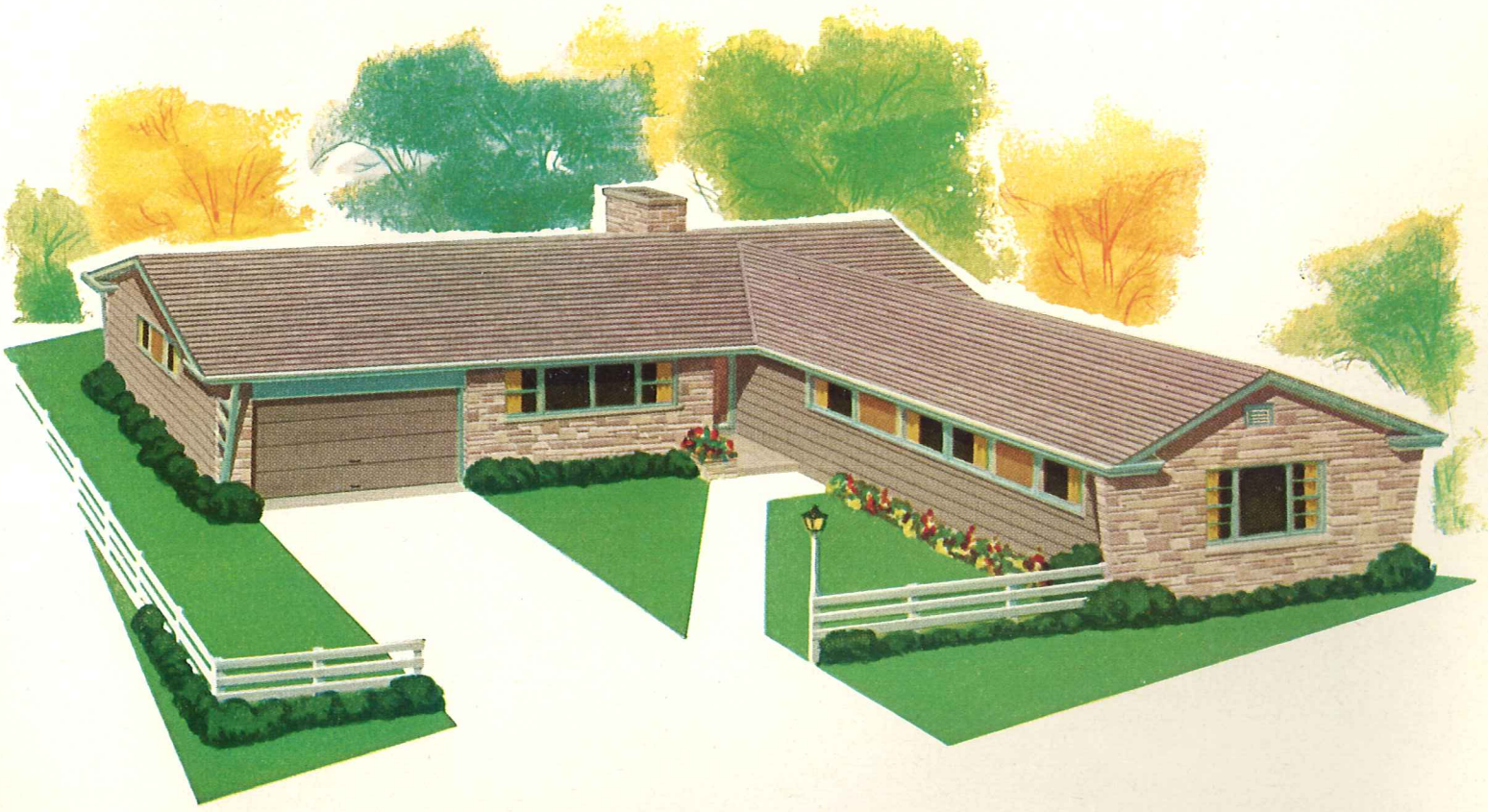
ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,636 sq. ft.	1,648 sq. ft.
Garage area	472 sq. ft.	516 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	30,606 cu. ft.	20,393 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	5,818 cu. ft.	6,364 cu. ft.



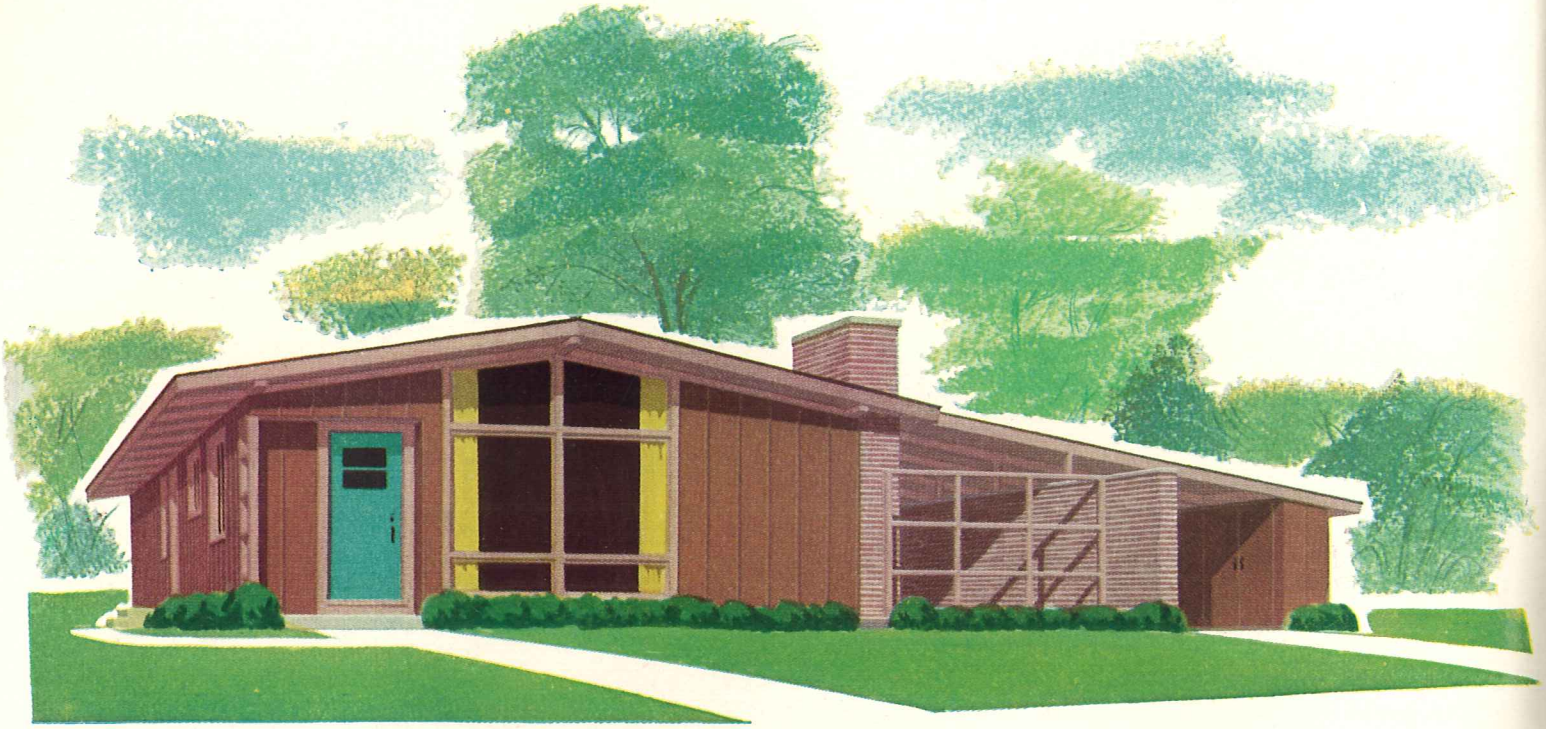
PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT

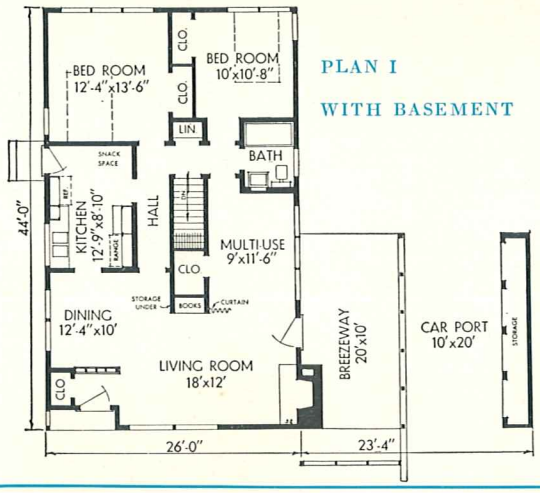


PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT



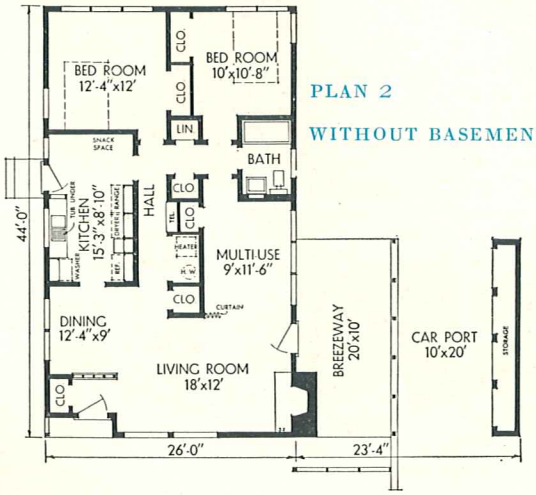
Architect: HENRY L. NEWHOUSE, A.I.A. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





PLAN 1

WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2

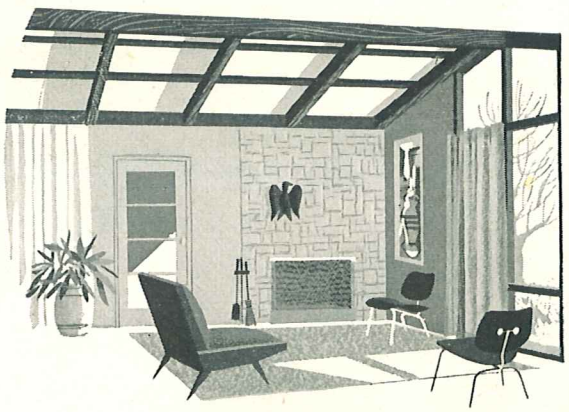
WITHOUT BASEMENT

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 32

FEATURES: Pleasing roof slope, wide overhanging eaves, and vertical siding give this charming home its contemporary character . . . Exposed beam ceiling in living-dining room and den . . . Transom-type sash at bottom of floor-to-ceiling window provide ventilation . . . Folding partition permits use of den as third bedroom, or as added living room area . . . Natural fireplace . . . Entire outside wall of carport is planned for storage.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,130 sq. ft.	1,130 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	19,646 cu. ft.	12,117 cu. ft.

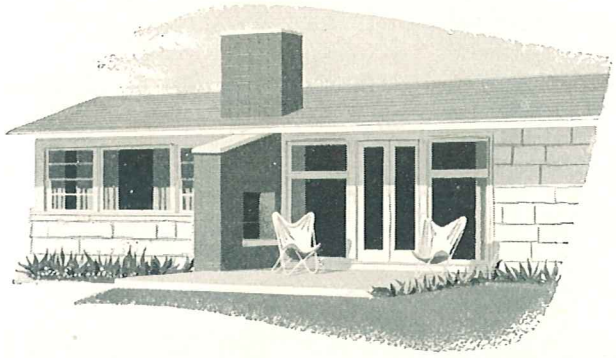
PLANS 1 and 2: Breezeway, 200 sq. ft., 850 cu. ft. Carport, 267 sq. ft., 1068 cu. ft.



Ceiling and window design lend feeling of spaciousness.

Architect: JAMES R. FETRIDGE, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

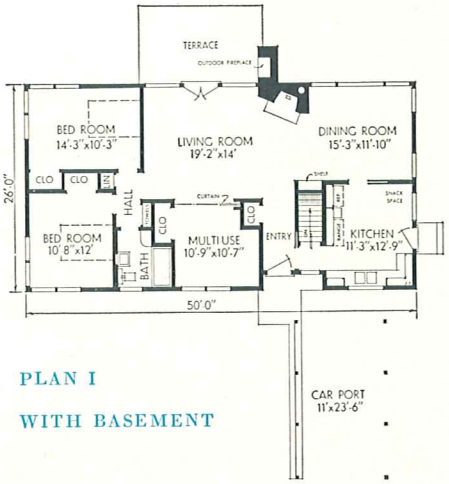
Outdoor living area adjoins living room.



CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 33

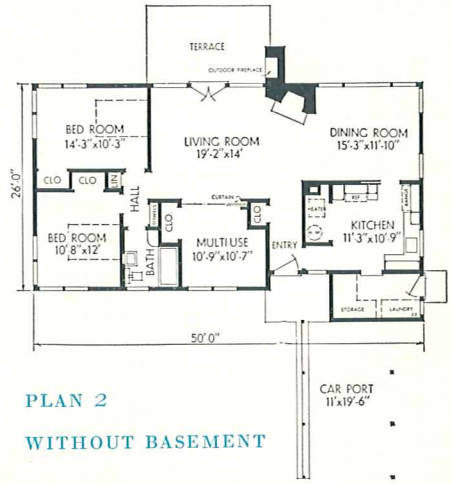
FEATURES: Extra large living-dining-activity area . . . Natural fireplace and outdoor barbecue . . . Living room window-wall opens onto terrace . . . Large kitchen has ample space for informal meals . . . Den, with closet and folding partition, can serve as third bedroom . . . Attractive corner units of four windows each provide cross ventilation, make bedrooms exceptionally light and cheerful.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,285 sq. ft.	1,333 sq. ft.
Carport area	288 sq. ft.	240 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	23,834 cu. ft.	15,938 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—carport	1,296 cu. ft.	1,080 cu. ft.



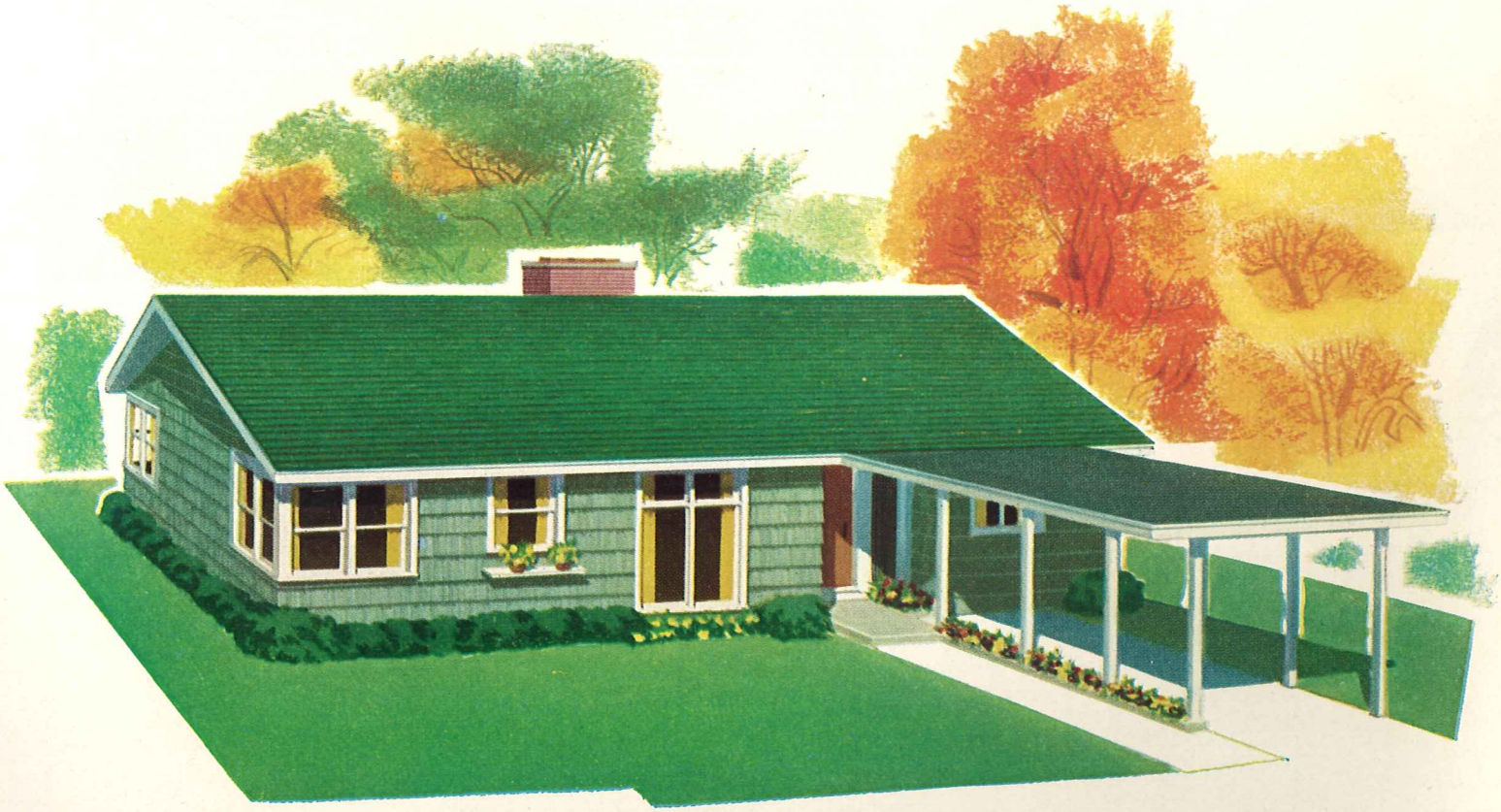
PLAN 1

WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2

WITHOUT BASEMENT



Architect: EDWIN C. BRUNO, A.I.A., SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

Two-way cabinets divide kitchen and dining area.

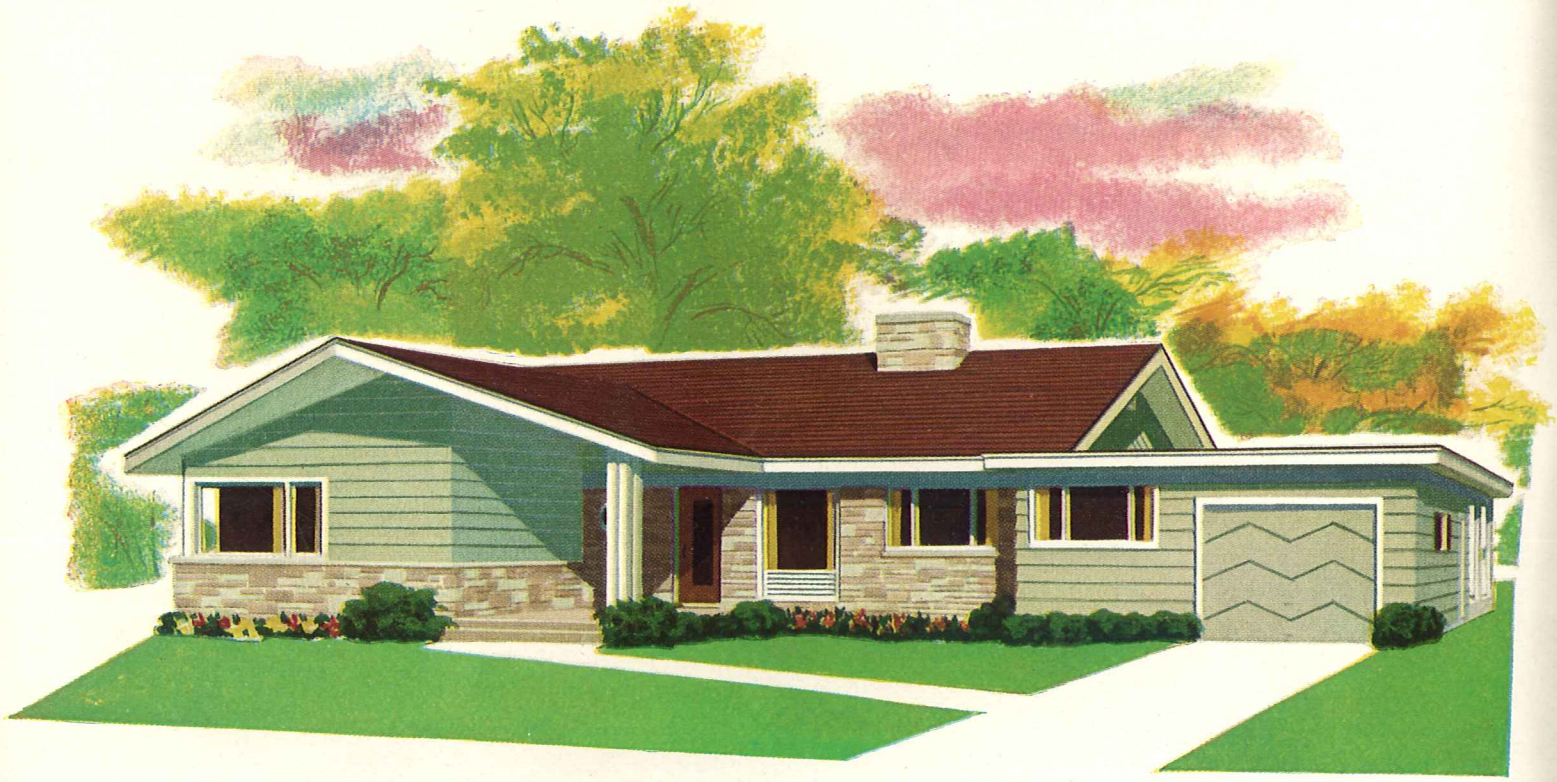
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 34

FEATURES: Exceptionally well-planned three bedroom modified ranch design . . . Spacious living-dining room at rear of house, opens onto terrace, has sloping beam ceiling . . . Access to all rooms from hall . . . Family dining area separated from kitchen by snack bar . . . Fireplace wall has built-in barbecue in kitchen . . . Vanity lavatory in bath.

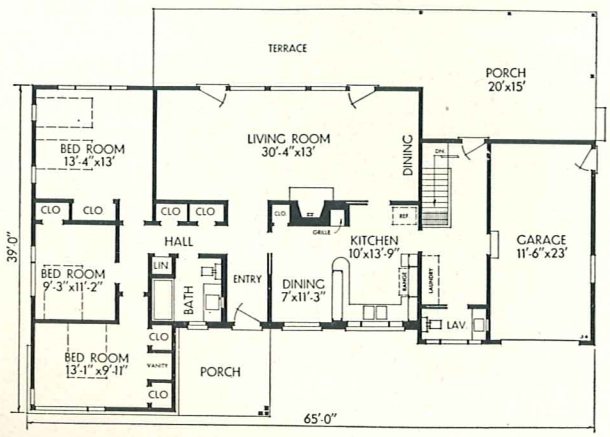
Large porch at rear can be converted later into recreation or multi-purpose room. Note extra lavatory.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,655 sq. ft.	1,655 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	32,050 cu. ft.	21,804 cu. ft.

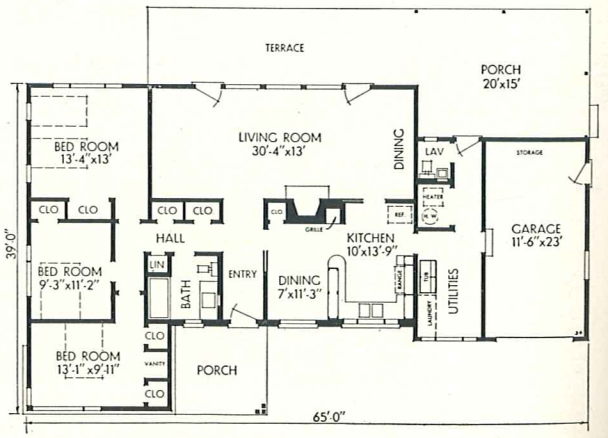
PLANS 1 and 2: Porch, 410 sq. ft., 1900 cu. ft. Garage, 288 sq. ft., 2880 cu. ft.



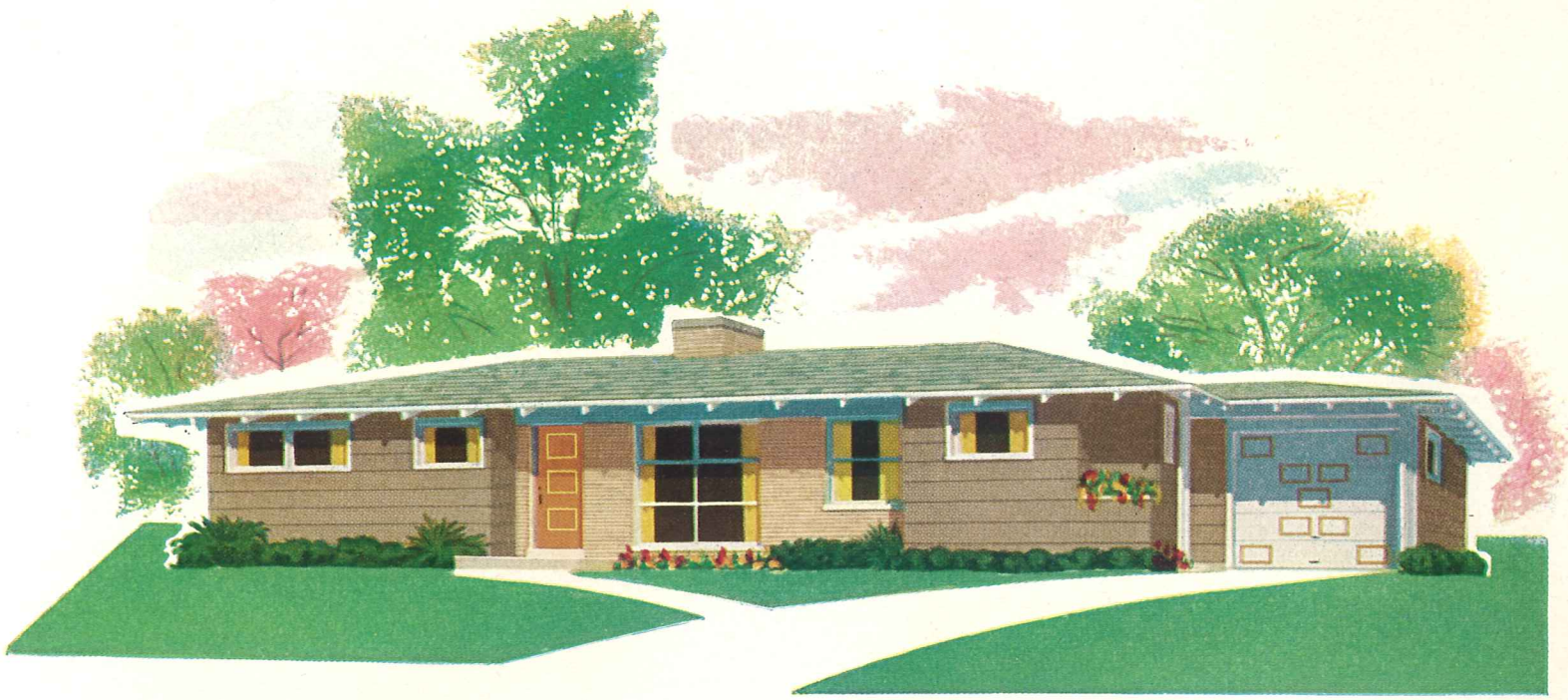
PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT



Architect: MARTIN BRAUN, OAK PARK, ILLINOIS



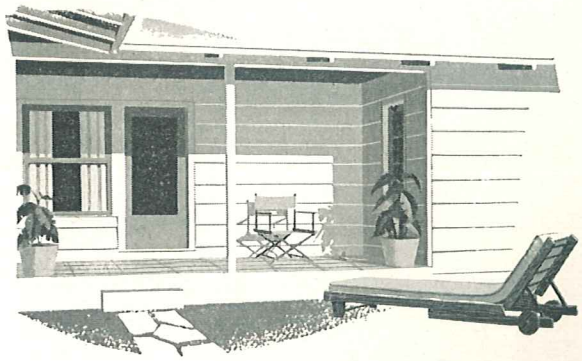
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 35

FEATURES: Outstanding ranch-type plan, with long low lines emphasized by hip-roof design, wide overhang of eaves, wide siding . . . Unusually flexible room arrangement . . . Folding partition permits quick transformation of multi-use area to living room . . . Front-to-rear living room with modern corner fireplace . . . Extra lavatory . . . Recessed porch can be screened, or enclosed for recreation room.

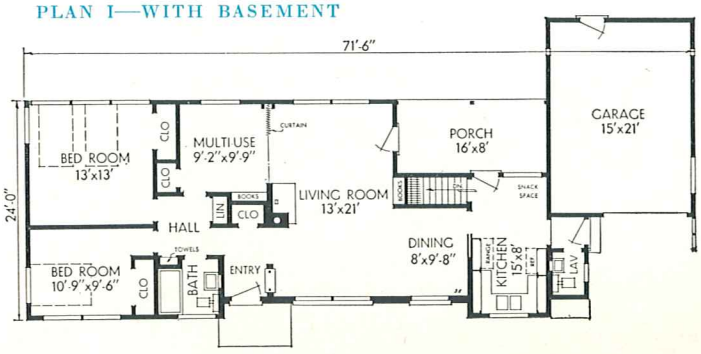
ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,213 sq. ft.	1,235 sq. ft.
Garage area	345 sq. ft.	323 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	21,834 cu. ft.	14,512 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	3,657 cu. ft.	3,424 cu. ft.

PLANS 1 and 2: Porch, 128 sq. ft., 796 cu. ft.

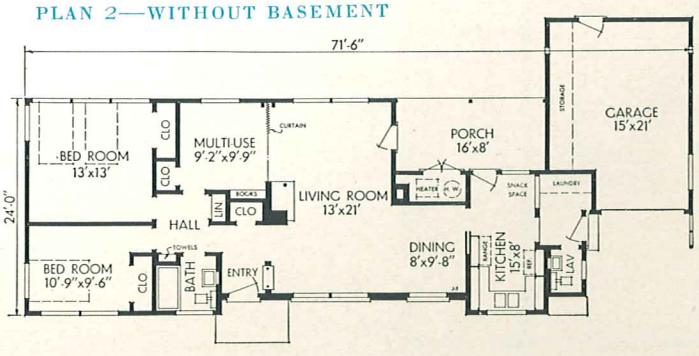
Sheltered porch has entry to kitchen and living room.



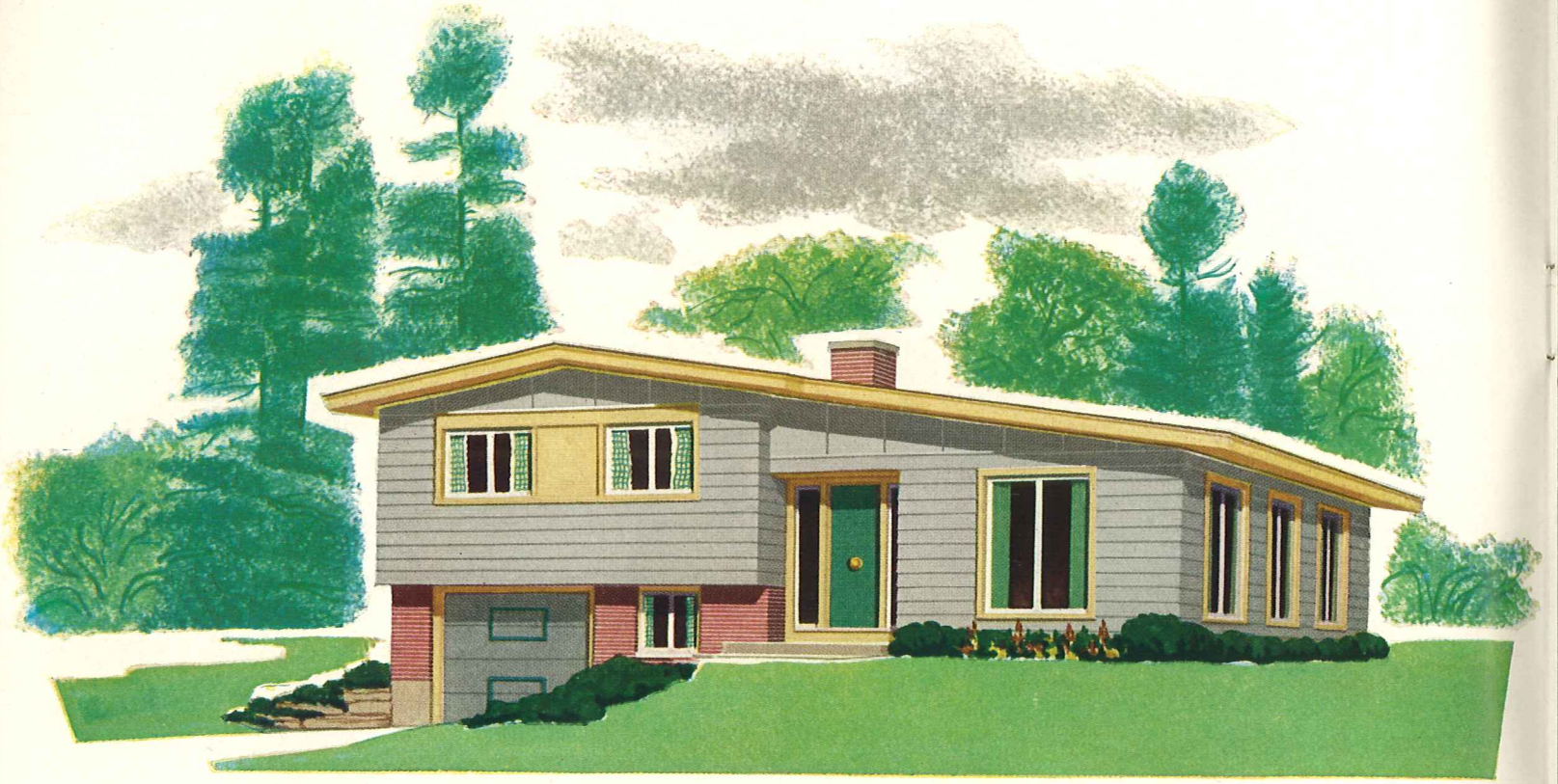
PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT

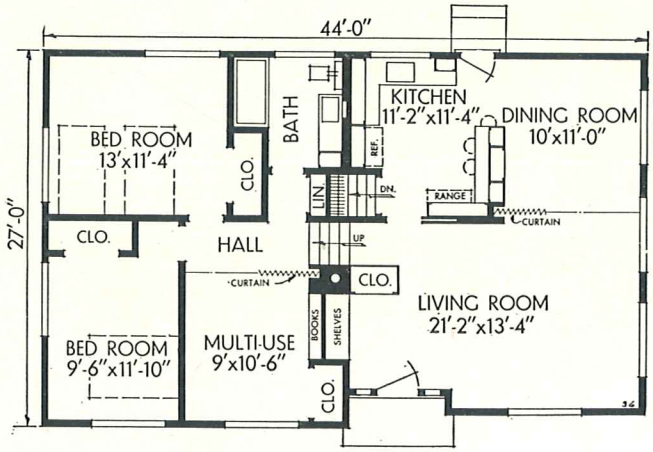


PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT

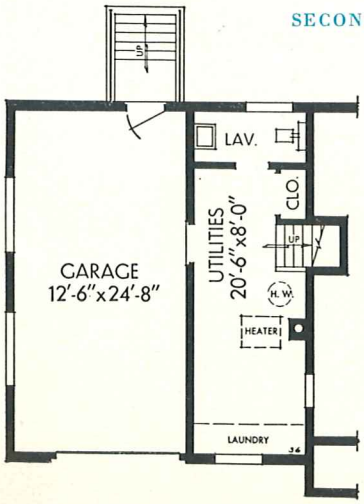


Architect: EDWARD MARKS, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





SECOND AND THIRD LEVELS



LOWER LEVEL PLAN

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 36

Contemporary tri-level design . . . Garage, utilities, laundry, and lavatory on lower level . . . Living area, featuring sloping ceiling, on ground floor level . . . Bedrooms, multi-use room (or third bedroom) and bath on third level . . . Bedrooms have sliding closet doors . . . Vanity lavatory in bath.

Exterior design achieves graceful beauty through low, long slope of gable roof, overhanging eaves, and tall gliding-type windows in living-dining room.

ESTIMATING DATA

Living area	1,156 sq. ft.
Cubic footage	17,095 cu. ft.

Multi-use room may be library, TV room, third bedroom.

Architect: JEROME WOOD, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

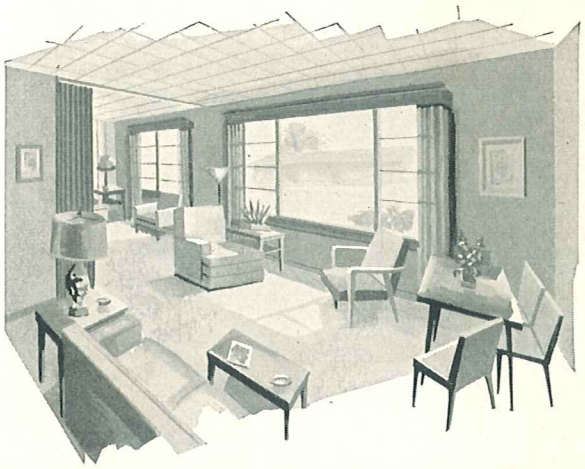
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 22

FEATURES: Flexible room arrangement . . . Folding partition permits the same space to be used as living room, or as third bedroom or den . . . Built-in wardrobes in large bedrooms . . Space in kitchen for informal meals.

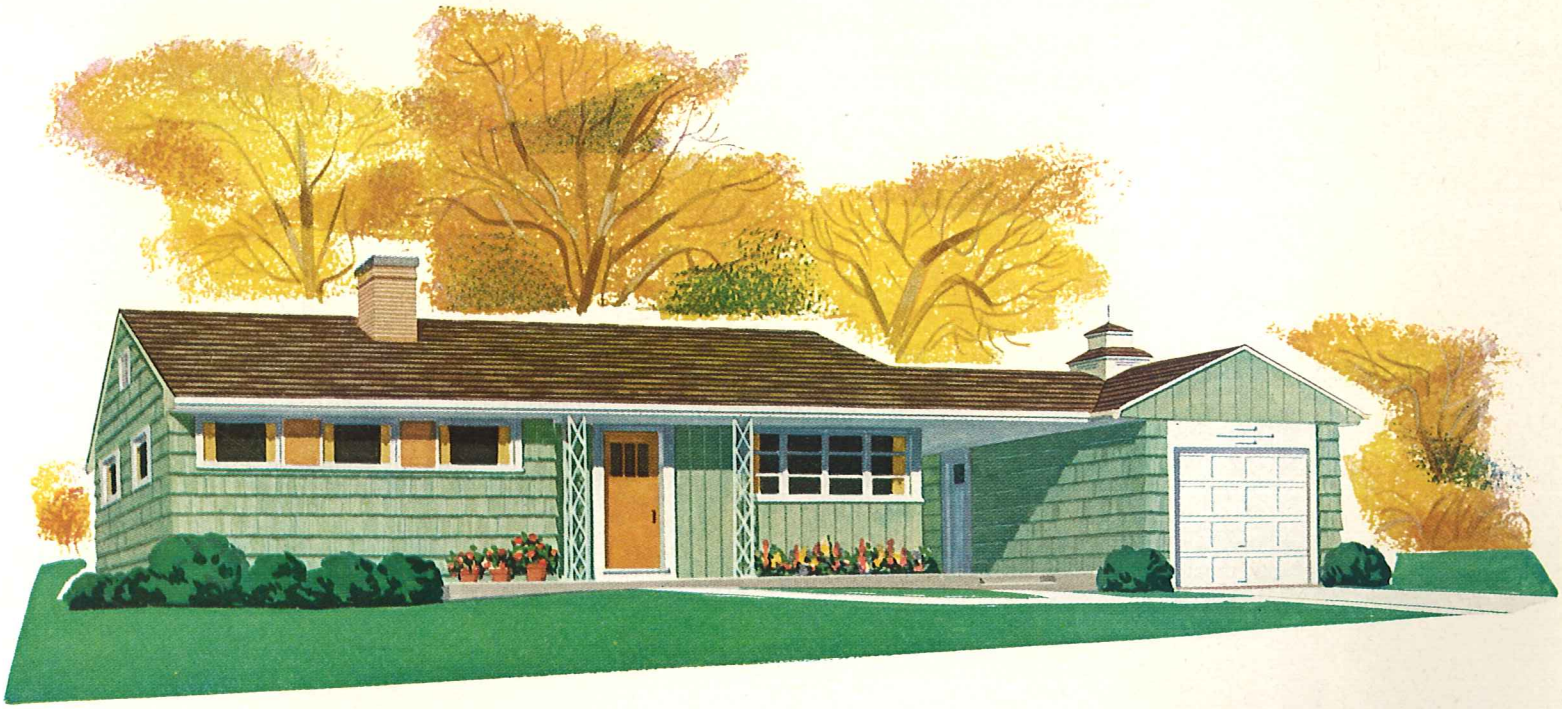
Plan 1, with full basement, has breezeway as illustrated below. Plan 2, without basement, uses this area for laundry and utility room, with garage larger for additional storage space.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	997 sq. ft.	997 sq. ft.
Garage area	264 sq. ft.	288 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	18,832 cu. ft.	12,832 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	2,904 cu. ft.	3,168 cu. ft.

PLAN 1: Breezeway and porch area, 187 sq. ft. PLAN 2: Laundry area, 92 sq. ft. Laundry cubage, 989 cu. ft. Porch area, 103 sq. ft.

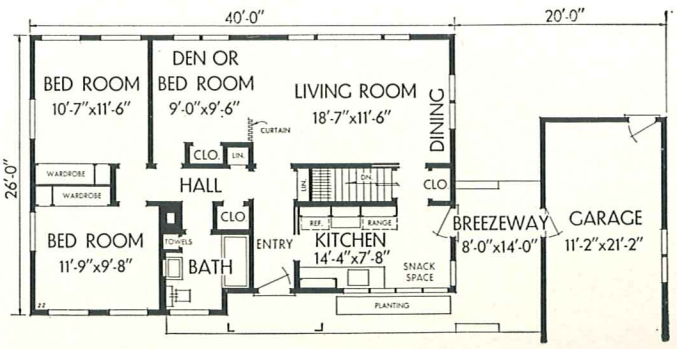


Folding partition separates or combines living room and den.

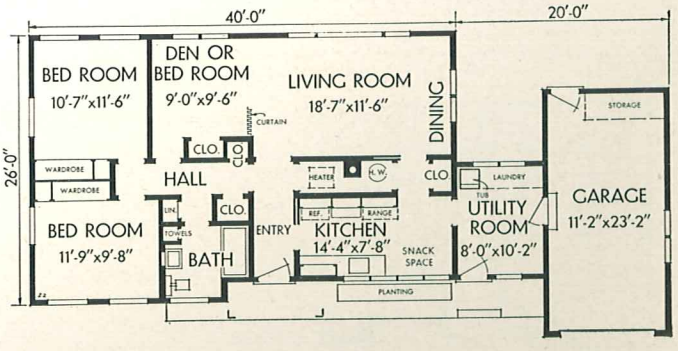


Architect: EDWARD MARKS, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

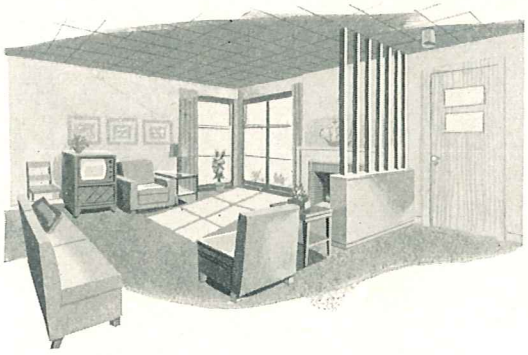
PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT



Architect: JEROME WOOD, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



View toward living room fireplace and corner window

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 25

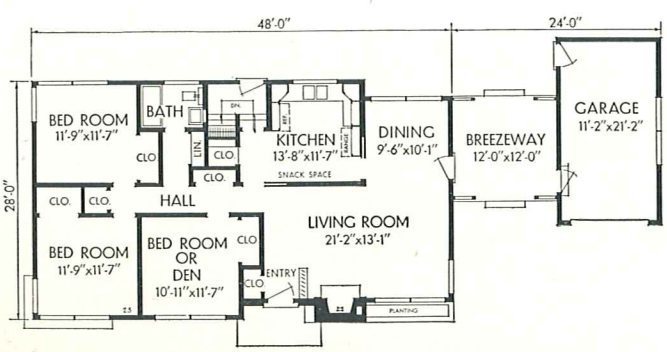
FEATURES: Rambler design with long, low lines . . . Impressive stone chimney and sheltered entrance . . . Semi-separate dining area . . . Natural fireplace . . . Top sash of corner picture window are awning type for ventilation . . . Extra closets and storage space . . . Bedroom closets have sliding doors . . . Model "U" planned kitchen with breakfast area.

In plan No. 2, without basement, garage is larger to permit storage cabinets against rear wall.

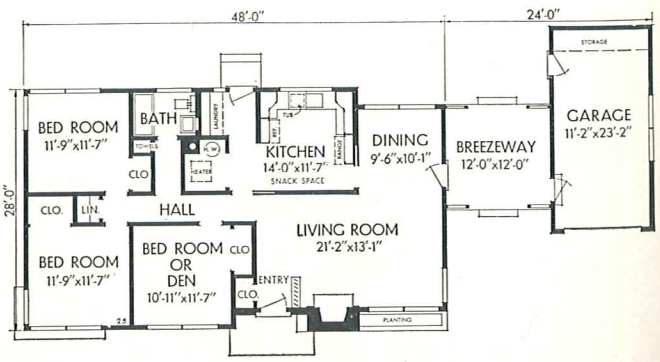
ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,276 sq. ft.	1,276 sq. ft.
Garage area	264 sq. ft.	284 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	24,244 cu. ft.	16,260 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	2,772 cu. ft.	3,024 cu. ft.

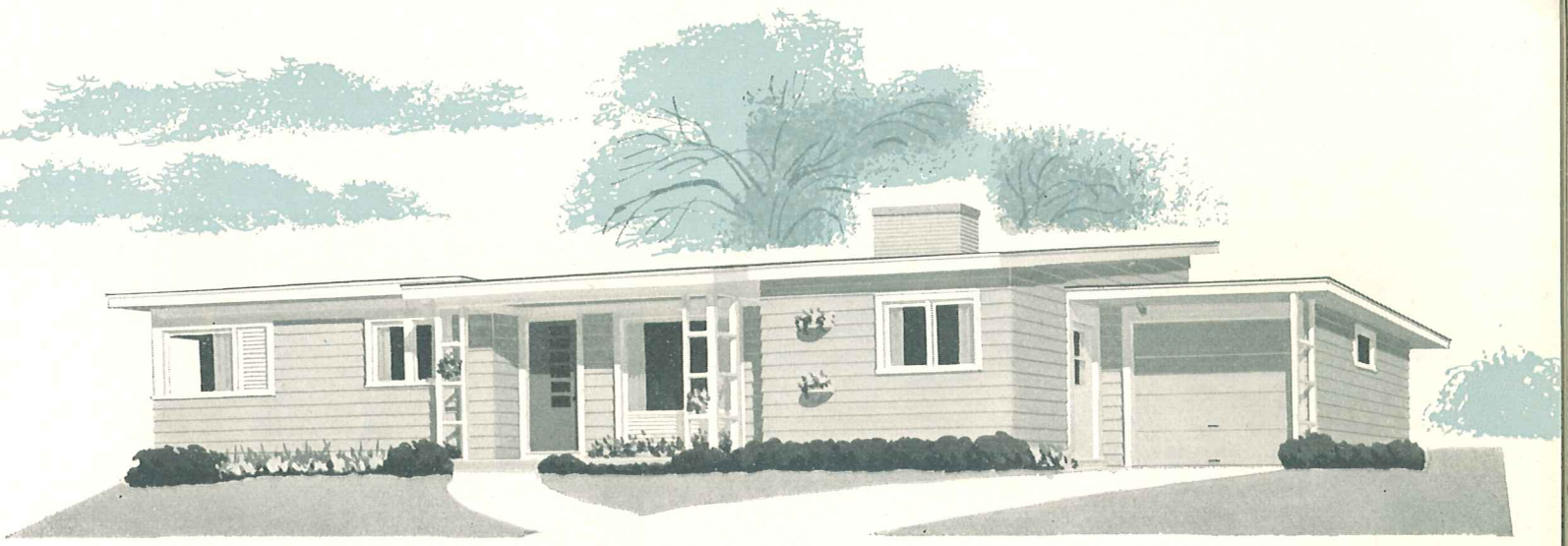
PLANS 1 and 2: Breezeway area, 144 sq. ft. Breezeway cubage 684 cu. ft.

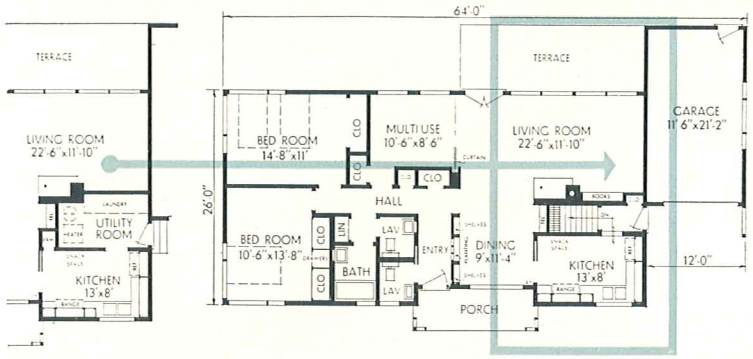
PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT







Plan 2—without basement *Plan 1—with basement*

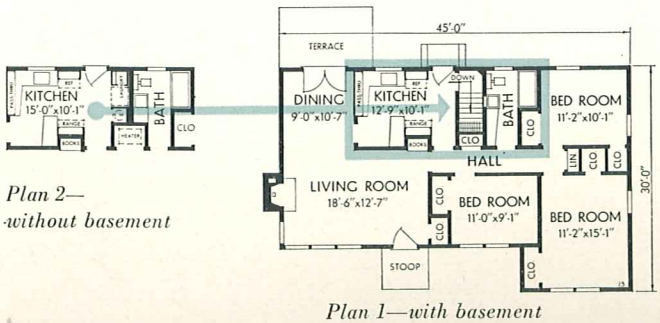
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 37

FEATURES: Contemporary plan with multi-use room (or third bedroom) . . . Sloping exposed-beam ceiling in living-dining area . . . Unusually well-planned bath-lavatory arrangement . . . Powder room off entry hall.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,324 sq. ft.	1,380 sq. ft.
Garage area	268 sq. ft.	292 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house . .	21,508 cu. ft.	14,248 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage .	2,412 cu. ft.	2,628 cu. ft.

PLANS 1 and 2: Porch, 123 sq. ft., 492 cu. ft.

Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Plan 2—without basement

Plan 1—with basement

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 13

FEATURES: True Western ranch style three-bedroom home with redwood siding, long, simple roof lines, projecting eaves . . . Garage can be added and terrace converted into connecting porch.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,167 sq. ft.	1,167 sq. ft.
Cubic footage	21,630 cu. ft.	14,466 cu. ft.

Architect: JAMES R. FETRIDGE, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

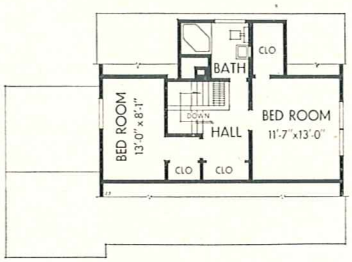
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 23

FEATURES: Designed for future expansion . . . Can be built with downstairs rooms finished; second floor bedrooms and bath added later with no alterations.

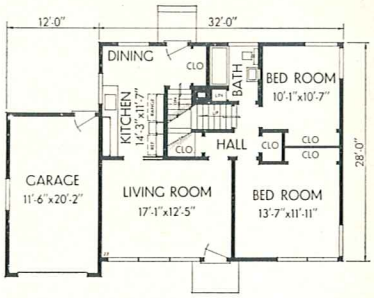
ESTIMATING DATA (Plan with basement only)

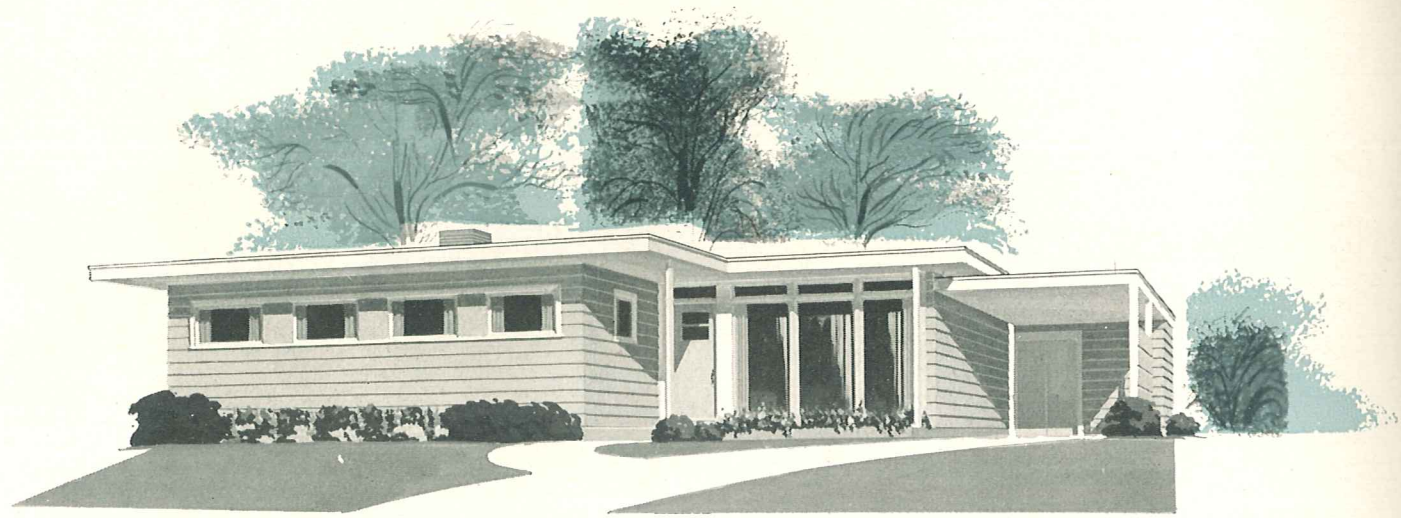
Living area—1st floor only	896 sq. ft.
Garage area	253 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house (2nd floor unfinished)	19,712 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	3,162 cu. ft.

Future second floor plan



First floor plan





Architect: JAMES R. FETRIDGE, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

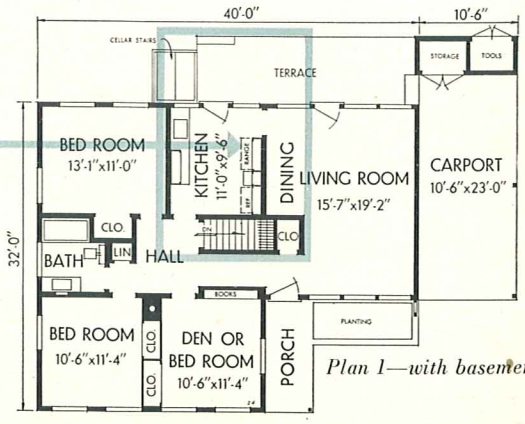
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 24

FEATURES: Spacious living-dining room with window-walls at front and rear . . . Central hall for direct access to all rooms . . . Cross-ventilation in all three bedrooms . . . Vanity lavatory . . . Storage room at rear of carport.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,088 sq. ft.	1,151 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house . .	17,952 cu. ft.	11,798 cu. ft.

PLANS 1 and 2: Porch, 60 sq. ft. Carport, 287 sq. ft.

Plan 2—without basement

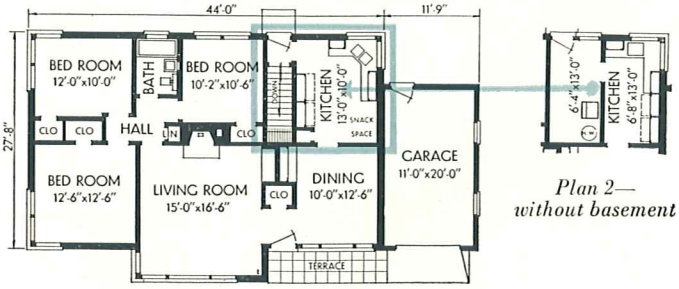


Plan 1—with basement

Architect: HOWARD T. FISHER, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

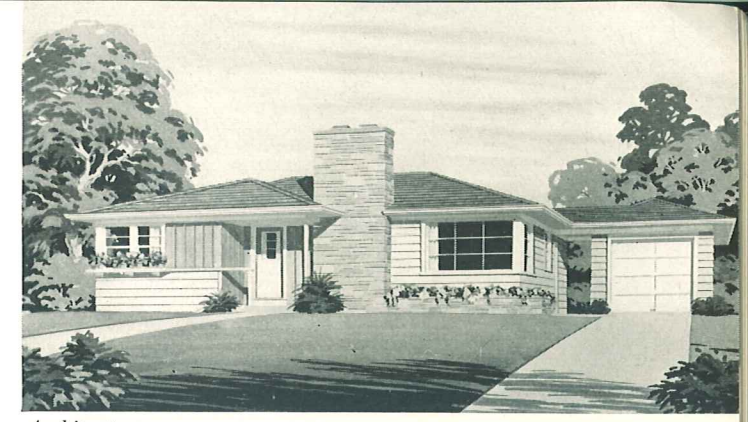
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 1

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plans 1 and 2 — 1,285 sq. ft. Garage area, plans 1 and 2 — 250 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* house, plan 1 — 24,330 cu. ft., plan 2 — 16,575 cu. ft. Garage, plans 1 and 2 — 2,930 cu. ft.



Plan 1—with basement

Plan 2—without basement

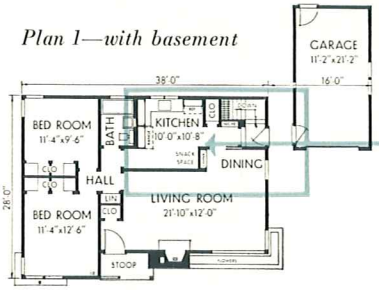


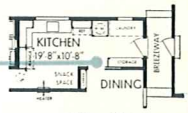
Architect: EDWIN C. BRUNO, A.I.A., SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 10

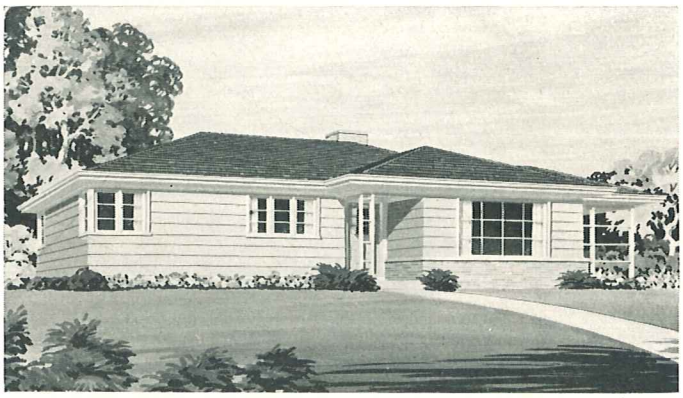
ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plans 1 and 2—962 sq. ft. Garage area, plan 1—264 sq. ft. Plan 2—288 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* house, plan 1—17,620 cu. ft. Plan 2—11,544 cu. ft. Garage, plan 1—2,816 cu. ft. Plan 2—3,072 cu. ft.

Plan 1—with basement





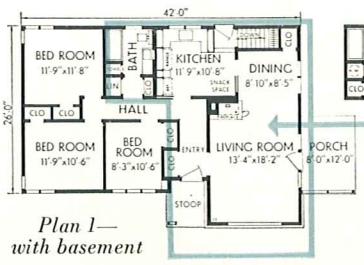
Plan 2—without basement



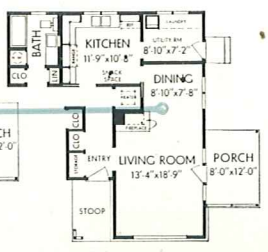
Architect: GERALD A. PERKINS, GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 11

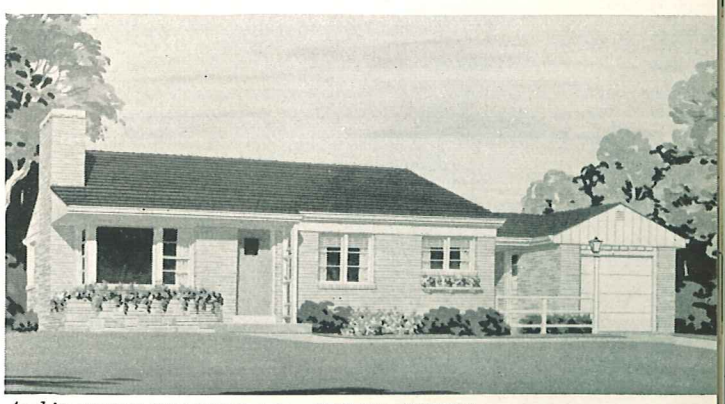
ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—1,151 sq. ft. Plan 2—1,218 sq. ft. Porch area, plan 1—139 sq. ft. Plan 2—153 sq. ft. *Cubic footage* including porches, plan 1—22,120 cu. ft. Plan 2—15,990 cu. ft.



Plan 1—with basement



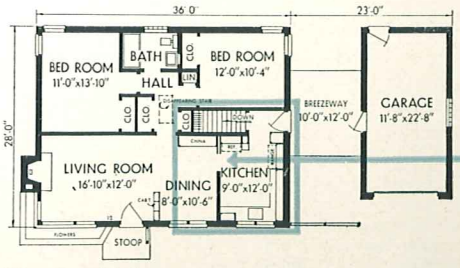
Plan 2—without basement



Architect: EDWARD MARKS, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 12

ESTIMATING DATA: Plans 1 and 2 — living area, 1008 sq. ft. Breezeway area, 120 sq. ft. Garage area, 312 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* House, plan 1 — 19,404 cu. ft. Plan 2 — 12,768 cu. ft. Plans 1 and 2 — breezeway 600 cu. ft. Garage, 3,276 cu. ft.



Plan 2—without basement

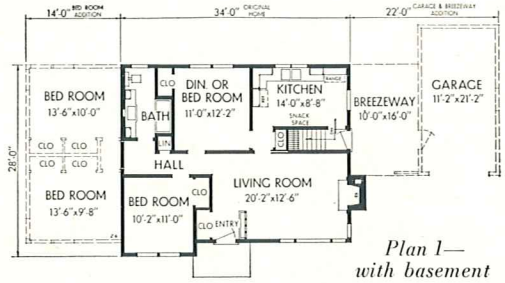
Plan 1—with basement

Architect: HOWARD IRWIN, A.I.A., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 26

ESTIMATING DATA FOR 6-ROOM HOUSE ILLUSTRATED: Living area, 1,270 sq. ft. Breezeway, 160 sq. ft. Garage, 264 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* house, 21,156 cu. ft. Breezeway, 693 cu. ft. Garage, 2,288 cu. ft.

Solid lines show how house can be built first as 4-room home, with two bedrooms added later.



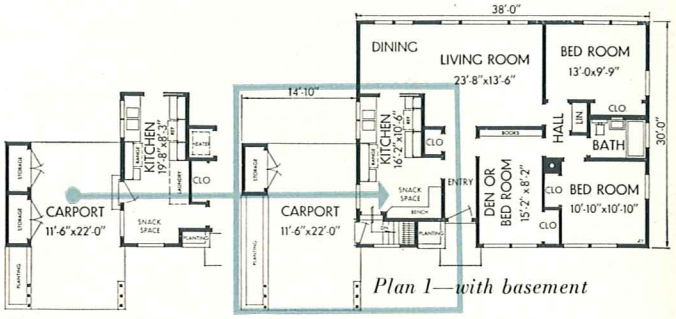
Plan 1—with basement

(Also available without basement.)

Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

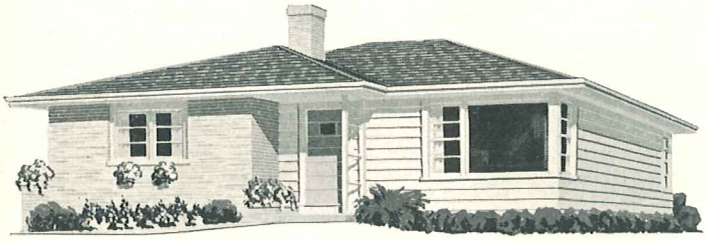
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 27

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—1,114 sq. ft. Plan 2— 1,125 sq. ft. Carport and storage, plan 1—289 sq. ft. Plan 2—310 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* house, plan 1—21,016 cu. ft. Plan 2—14,138 cu. ft.



Plan 1—with basement

Plan 2—without basement



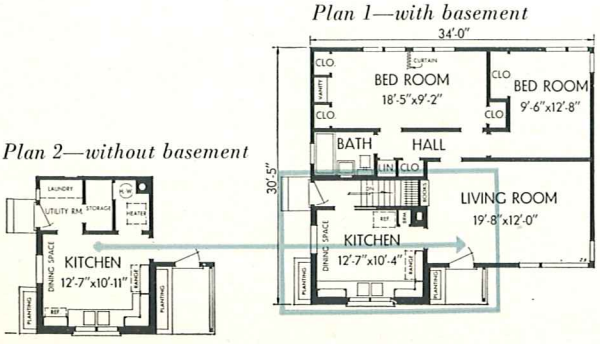
Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 29

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—946 sq. ft. Plan 2—998 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* plan 1—16,997 cu. ft. Plan 2—11,587 cu. ft.

Plan 1—with basement

Plan 2—without basement

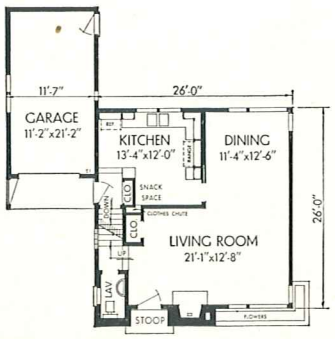


Architect: HOWARD IRWIN, A.I.A., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

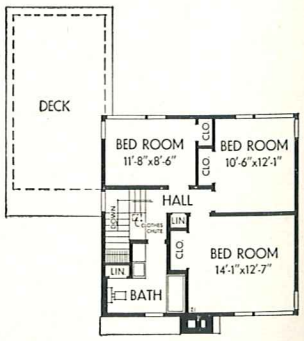
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 21

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, both floors, 1,362 sq. ft. Garage area, 260 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* House, 18,586 cu. ft. Garage, 2,470 cu. ft. Plan with full basement only.

First floor



Second floor



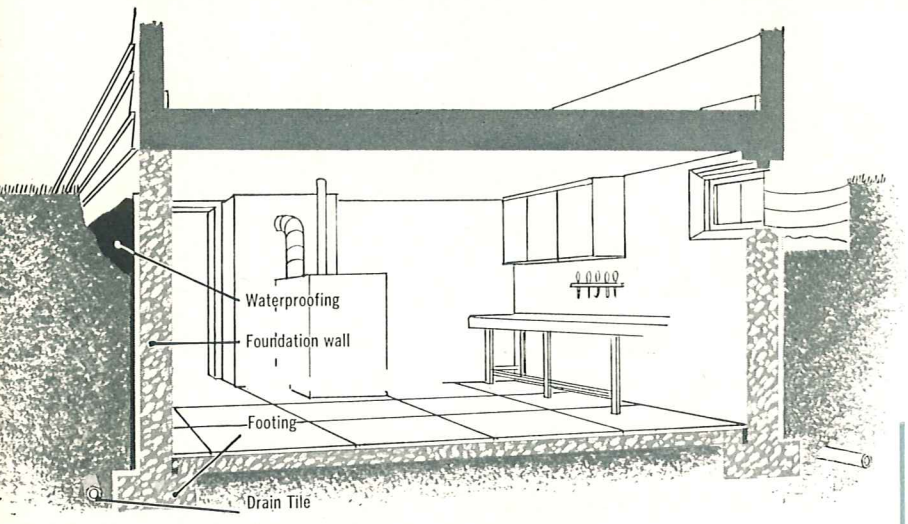
You'll want to be familiar with these

BUILDING TERMS

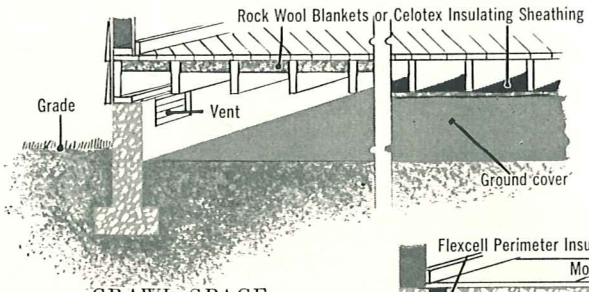
1. Gutter and downspouts
2. Louver for ventilation
3. Horizontal wood siding
4. Insulating sheathing
5. Brick veneer
6. Grade line
7. Header
8. Corner post of three 2x4s
9. Waterproofing
10. Drain tile
11. Foundation footing
12. Foundation wall
13. Sill plate
14. Sole plate
15. Joists
16. Rough diagonal flooring
17. Finish flooring
18. Rock Wool insulation
19. Collar beam rafter support
20. Ridge rafter
21. Chimney flashing
22. Clay flue lining
23. Asphalt felt layers
24. Plate
25. Studding
26. Asphalt paper
27. Structural beam (3—2x8s)
28. Bridging
29. Lally column
30. Wood roof boards
31. Asphalt shingles

Structural Details FOR CELOTEX HOMES

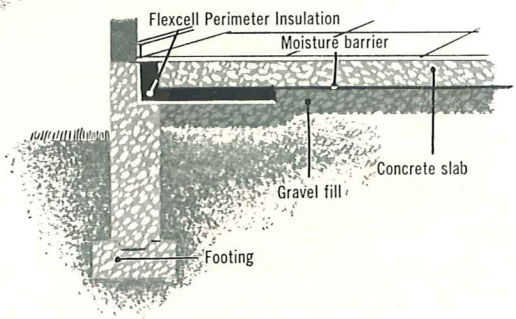
FOUNDATIONS



FULL BASEMENT



CRAWL SPACE



CONCRETE SLAB

A sound foundation is the beginning of a good house. It supports the entire load of the building, must be constructed to prevent settling of the structure, and, for a house with basement, it must keep out moisture.

Foundation *footings* are the wide bases of poured concrete on which the walls stand. They must rest on solid, undisturbed earth. Foundation *walls* may be poured concrete, concrete block, or other masonry units.

The type of foundation required depends on (1) condition of soil, drainage, climate and (2) whether you build with full basement, or on a concrete slab, or with crawl space.

CRAWL SPACE CONSTRUCTION

Here the floor of the house is two to three feet above the ground. Floors over crawl space must be insulated to make them comfortable in winter, and to prevent heat waste. Insulation may be Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between floor joists, or Celotex Insulating Sheathing applied to underside of joists.

CONCRETE SLAB CONSTRUCTION

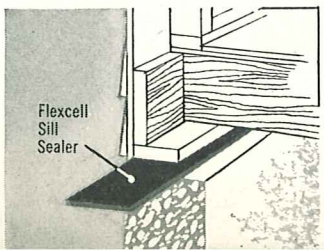
This is a popular method of building a basementless house. The slab (floor) itself is above ground level, and is poured over a bed of crushed stone or gravel for protection against ground moisture. To reduce heat loss through the slab, and to protect against "sweating" due to cold floors, all edges as well as a two-foot perimeter under the slab must be insulated.

Since the concrete is poured right over the insulation, a crush-resistant, waterproofed insulating material is used. Celotex House specifications call for Flexcell® Perimeter Insulation, a Celotex cane fibre board which is asphalt-impregnated by a special method that coats each fibre, but does not fill up the tiny air cells that give the board its insulation value.

FLEXCELL Board is also widely used as a sill sealer and as an expansion joint filler in all types of concrete work—sidewalks, curbs, floors, highways, airports. The strong springy fibres compress as the concrete expands in hot weather; when the slab cools and contracts, the resilient board re-expands to keep the joint snugly filled.

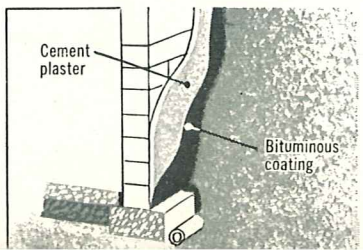
SILL SEALER

A strip of Flexcell Sill Sealer is used as a sealer between the top of the foundation and the sill. It acts as a gasket—moulds to the rough wall surface, seals out drafts.



MASONRY WALLS

For best construction, basement walls of concrete block should be waterproofed with Portland cement plaster and bituminous coating.



WALLS

SHEATHING
that makes your house stronger and insulates at the same time

In houses of frame construction, the wood skeleton (wall studding) is covered with sheathing before exterior (siding, shingles, brick veneer or stucco) is applied.

The function of any sheathing material is to hold the framing together, keep out wind and weather, and brace the walls against strain and wind force. The sheathing specified for Celotex Houses does much more, however. It not only has far greater structural strength than ordinary sheathing, but it also makes the house more windtight—never cracks, warps, or shrinks. And it insulates!

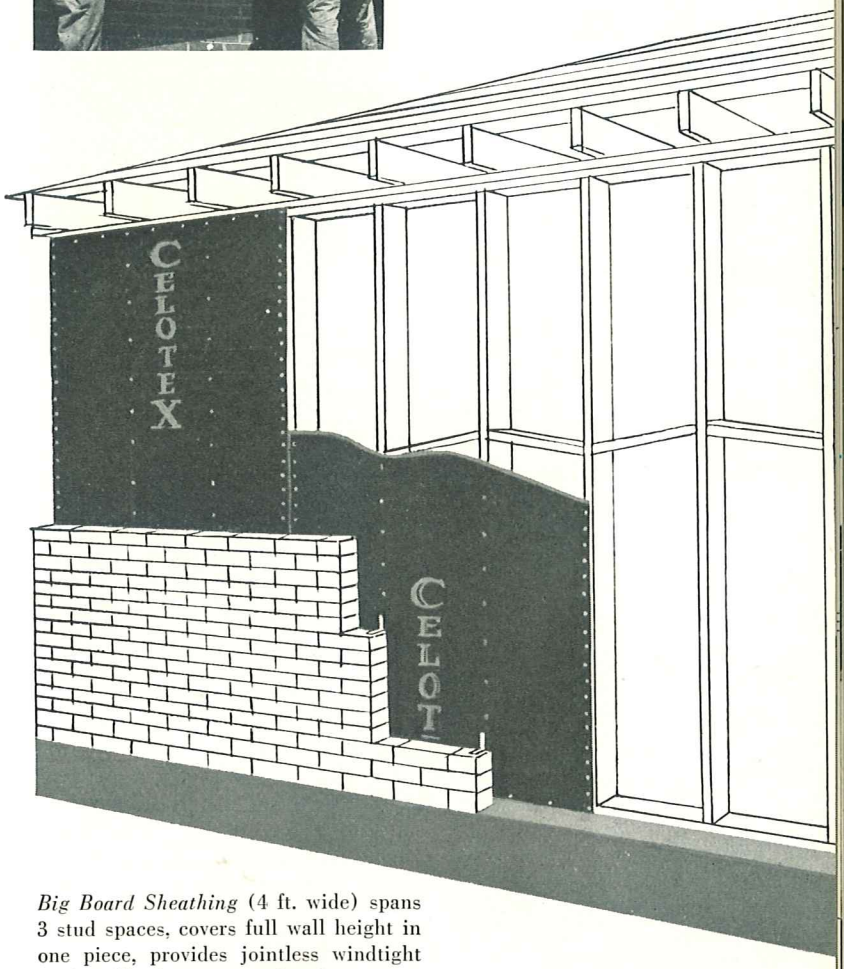
Celotex 25/32″ Insulating Sheathing has three times the insulating value of ordinary sheathing—makes your home more comfortable, more healthful, cuts fuel bills. Yet you pay no more for these extra advantages, because this multi-duty product costs no more applied (usually less) than ordinary non-insulating sheathing.

DOUBLE-WATERPROOFED for extra protection against moisture. Celotex Insulating Sheathing is waterproofed *inside* by integral treatment (coating of individual fibres during manufacture) to make it water-resistant through and through—then the board is waterproofed *outside* by an asphalt "raincoat" on both sides and all edges.

Though double-waterproofed, the board is vapor-permeable—that is, it allows excess vapor (evaporated moisture), always present in a home, to pass through it.

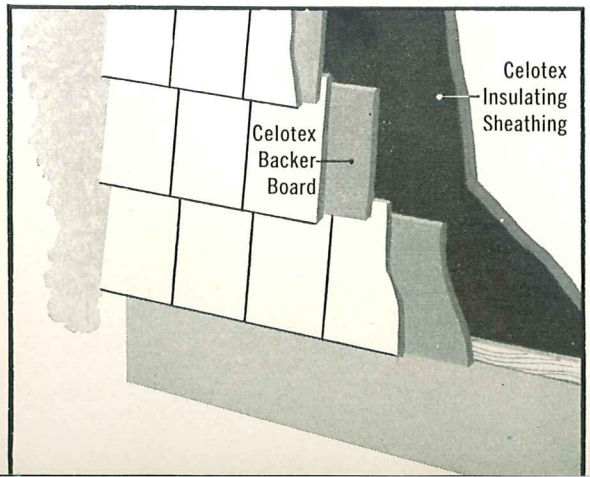
And here's another "extra" feature of Celotex Insulating Sheathing. During manufacture, the cane fibres are chemically treated by the exclusive, patented Ferox® process—demonstrated by laboratory tests and years of use to protect the board effectively against termites and dry rot.

The yellow brand name on the big black boards identifies genuine Celotex Double-Waterproofed Insulating Sheathing.

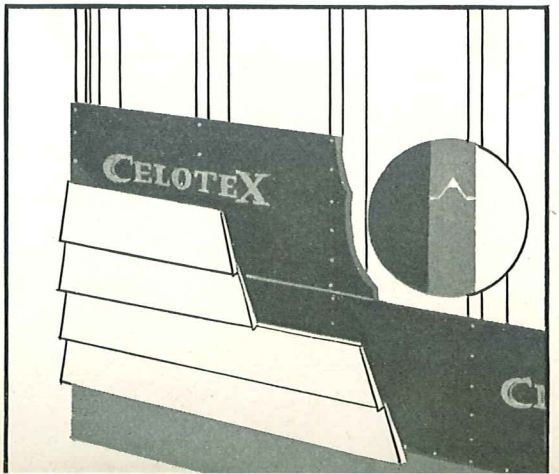


Big Board Sheathing (4 ft. wide) spans 3 stud spaces, covers full wall height in one piece, provides jointless windtight surface. Needs *no corner bracing* to meet FHA requirements for structural strength —an added saving.

For wood shingle exterior, recommended construction is Celotex Backer Board, another cane fibre product, as undercourse. Provides extra insulation and deep shadow line.

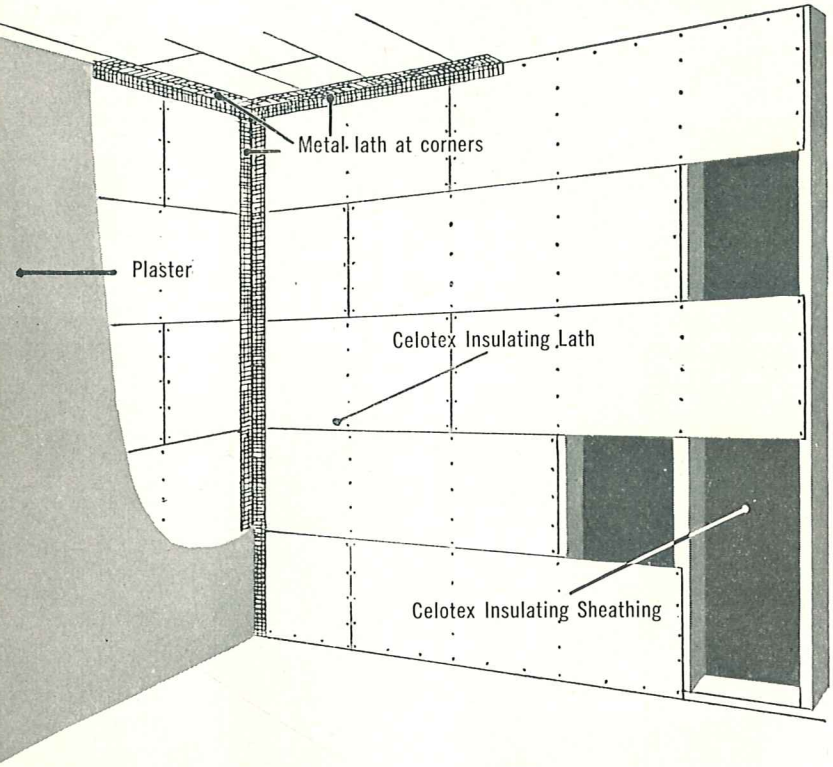


Center Matched Sheathing is 2 ft. x 8 ft., has snug "V" type tongue-and-groove joint on horizontal edges to protect against wind infiltration.

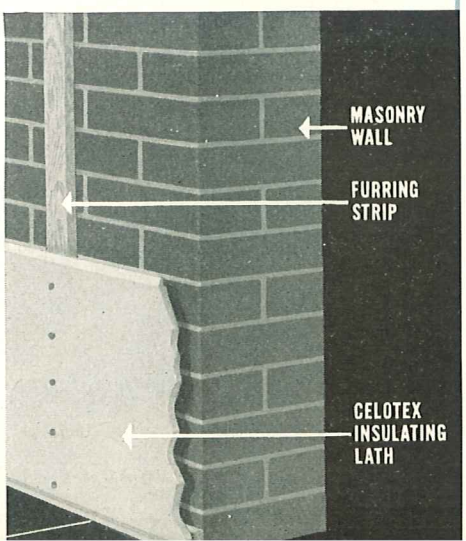


WALLS

LATH *that does double duty . . . provides plaster base plus insulation*



THE CELOTEX SELF-INSULATING WALL



If your new home is to have plastered interiors, *lath* is applied to wall and ceiling framing as a base for the plaster. And here you have another opportunity to make *one* material do *two* jobs—build and insulate at the same time!

For exterior walls, Celotex Home Plans specify Celotex Insulating Lath—a strong, rigid cane fibre board product that has several times the insulating value of ordinary lath, and has a surface texture that grips and holds plaster securely.

The countless tiny air pockets that give this lath its high insulation value also make it resistant to sound transmission. Used on *exterior* walls, it cuts down outside noises—has the effect of moving the house farther back from the street. Used on *partition* walls (walls between rooms), it reduces room-to-room sound transmission, helps protect sleeping and living areas from noise in other parts of the house.

THE SELF-INSULATING WALL

When both Celotex Insulating Sheathing and Celotex Insulating Lath are used on the walls of your house, they provide a double layer of protective, comfort-giving insulation—*a self-insulating wall without added or extra materials!*

Just compare: This Celotex self-insulating wall, with wood siding and plastered interior, has *40% more insulation value* than the same wall with wood sheathing and non-insulating lath! That means a cooler house in summer, greater winter comfort, and important fuel savings for you.

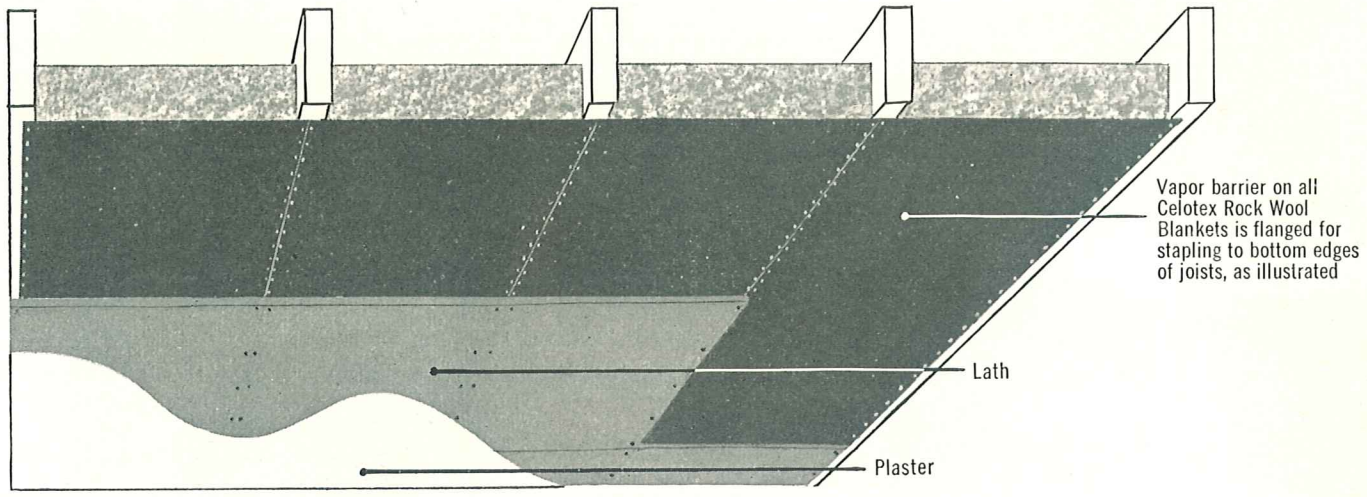
PROTECTION AGAINST CONDENSATION

In many areas of the country, because of extreme cold or sudden severe changes in temperature, a vapor barrier on the room side of the wall is recommended as protection against condensation developing within the wall. Celotex Vapor-Seal Insulating Lath has such a barrier in the form of a special asphalt coating on the back—providing, in one material, plaster base, insulation, and vapor barrier.

TO INSULATE MASONRY WALLS

Solid masonry walls are low in insulation value. The most economical and practical method of insulating them is to use Celotex Insulating Lath. Used in place of non-insulating lath, it increases the insulation value of an 8-inch solid masonry wall *27%*.

In ceilings, install Celotex REFLECTIVE Rock Wool Blankets with reflective surface facing up, toward roof.



Vapor barrier is always faced toward room.

CEILINGS *are insulated for summer comfort . . . winter comfort . . . fuel savings*

CEILINGS

No matter what part of the country you live in, ceiling insulation is a "must" for good house construction. It helps shut out oven-like temperatures of the attic in summer, helps hold heat *in* the house in winter.

Specifications for Celotex Houses call for Full Thick or Reflective Celotex Rock Wool Blankets in all top-floor ceilings.

Rock Wool *really is* made from rock. Melted at a temperature of approximately 2600° Fahrenheit, the rock is "spun" by steam pressure into springy, thread-like fibres. By use of a special "binder," the fibres are formed into compact, fluffy blankets of various thicknesses. The blankets are encased with a special paper for easy handling and secure installation, and cut into 2 ft., 4 ft., or 8 ft. lengths. The face covering is an extra tough *vapor barrier* paper and is flanged for easy nailing or stapling as the workman is doing in the picture (top right).

Celotex Rock Wool is one of the most efficient insulating materials known to science. A 3-inch thickness of this light, wool-like material stops heat better than a common brick wall 54 inches thick.

THREE TYPES OF CELOTEX ROCK WOOL BLANKETS

1. *Regular Semi-thick.*
2. *Regular Full Thick*—for additional insulation value.
3. *Reflective Blankets*—A "double duty" product combining two efficient insulating materials—an encased rock wool blanket that retards flow of conductive heat and a non-corrosive reflective surface that retards flow of radiant heat.

INSULATING CEILING FROM ATTIC SIDE

There are two ways to insulate after ceiling construction is completed:

1. Use Celotex Hand Pouring Home Insulation, a rock wool product specially manufactured to be poured directly from bags into the open spaces between joists. Very economical — one bag covers approximately 25 square feet of attic floor space to a depth of 3 inches.
2. Use Celotex Rock Wool Blankets, placing them end-to-end between joists. Install with the vapor barrier down. When Reflective Blankets are used, the flange must be reversed and stapled near the top side of the joists to provide necessary air space below.

VENTILATION

The enclosed space above ceiling insulation should be ventilated by means of roof or gable louver to move out heated air in summer, and to remove vapor or moist air in winter, thereby reducing possible condensation.

WALLS

Using Gypsum Lath as a plaster base

Gypsum is a crystalline mineral, or rock, found in large deposits, and is mined or quarried much like coal. By special manufacturing processes, most of the chemically combined water is removed, the gypsum is refined, and reduced to a fine white powder. Essentially, this powder is gypsum plaster—and when water is added, the plaster "sets," becomes hard and rock-like again.

Gypsum lath is a sheet or panel of gypsum plaster encased in tough-fibred paper. It is strong, rigid, and easily nailed to wood framing or furring strips. The paper covering is permanently bonded to the core, and provides an excellent surface for plastering.

INSULATION REQUIREMENTS

Gypsum lath is not an insulating material. Where it is used, there are two ways to provide wall insulation:

1. Use Celotex Insulating Sheathing on the other side of the wall (see Fig. 1). This is a widely used combination and greatly increases the insulation value of the wall. Where more insulation is required, use the following method:

2. Use Celotex Insulating Sheathing *plus* Celotex Rock Wool Blankets (Fig. 2). While this construction adds another material, and therefore another cost, it gives you extra high insulating efficiency. And it pays lifetime dividends in comfort and fuel savings.

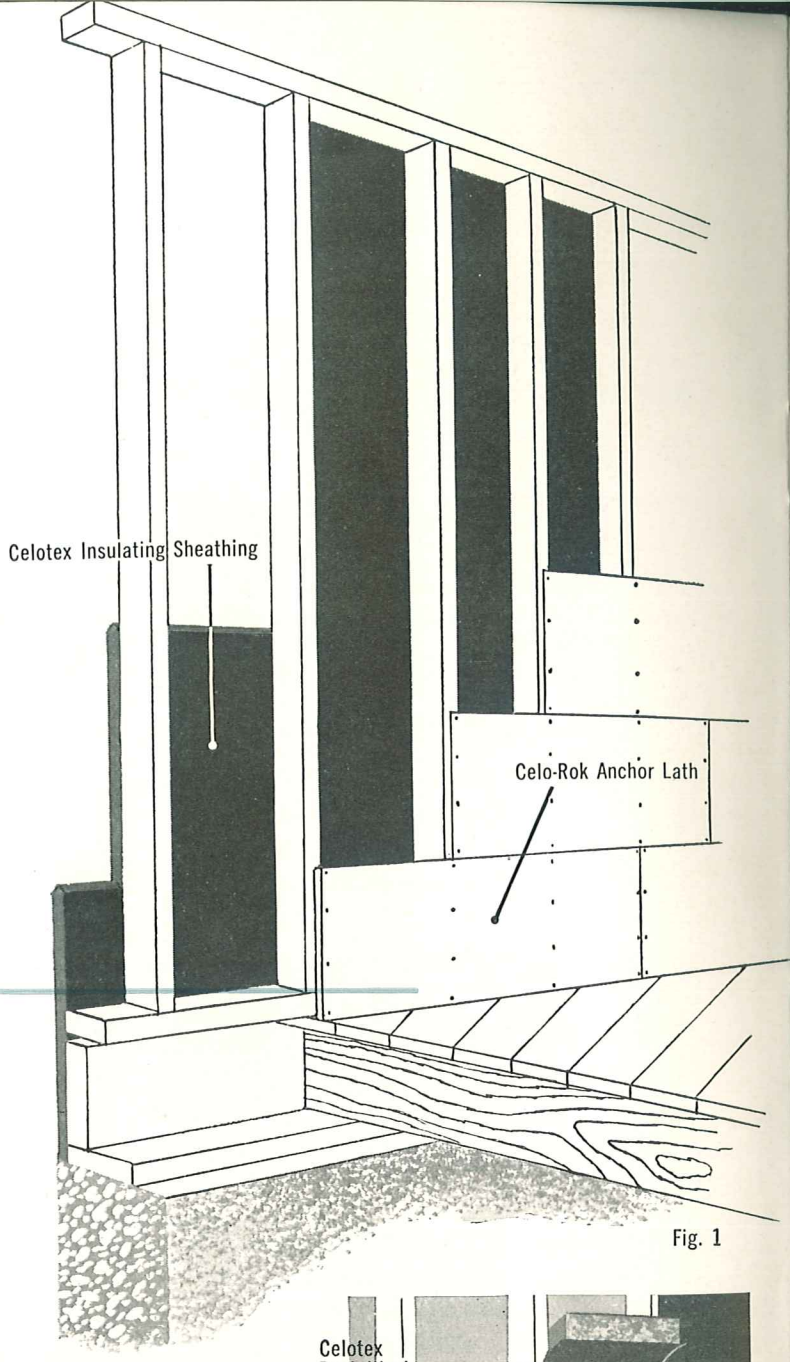


Fig. 1

CELO-ROK® brand Gypsum Products are manufactured in Celotex-owned plants, which are located at gypsum deposits of highest quality. In manufacture, every control is exercised to make Celo-Rok Anchor Lath . . . Celo-Rok Plasters . . . Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing . . . and Celo-Rok Wallboards . . . the most reliable gypsum products obtainable.

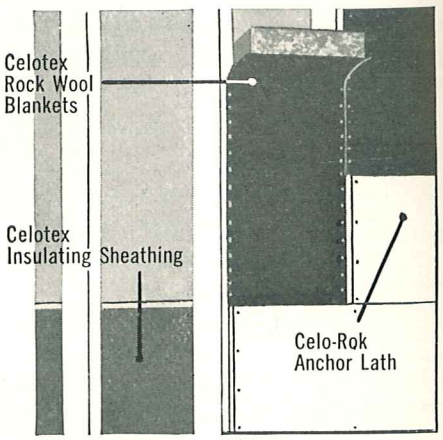


Fig. 2

The eight-foot long Celotex Rock Wool Blankets cover from floor to ceiling in one piece. There's no waste, minimum cutting, and a continuous vapor barrier.

DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

Strong, smooth walls without visible joints

In many sections of the country, a popular method of building interior walls is "dry" wall construction—that is, without plaster. The most widely used material for this type of construction is gypsum wallboard—sometimes called "plaster board." These are big wide panels made with a gypsum core encased in tough, smooth paper especially manufactured for this purpose. They are easily painted or wallpapered.

Celotex House specifications list this method of construction as an "alternate"—something to be decided by you. The recommended product for this use is *Tapered Edge* Celo-Rok Gypsum Wallboard—because it is designed for a special concealed joint treatment.

INSULATION REQUIREMENTS

Where this dry wall method is used, insulation in exterior walls and top-floor ceilings should be included by: (1) using Celotex Insulating Sheathing on the outside of the wall, or (2) installing Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between wall studs and ceiling joists for additional insulation, or (3) using Celotex Building Board behind the gypsum wallboard to make the "double" dry wall shown in Fig. 2.

THE CELO-ROK JOINT REINFORCING SYSTEM

The smooth, seamless effect of the finished "dry" wall using Tapered Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard is made possible by the Celo-Rok Joint Reinforcing System, applied as shown below. Joints are strongly reinforced and completely concealed.

"DOUBLE" DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

An improved method of building "dry" walls and ceilings (see Fig. 2). The layer of Celotex Building Board behind the gypsum wallboard adds all-important insulation, strength, and solidity to the wall. The cane fibre Building Board also reduces sound transmission between rooms and helps cut down outside noises. The gypsum wallboard is applied over the Building Board with adhesive and occasional nailing.

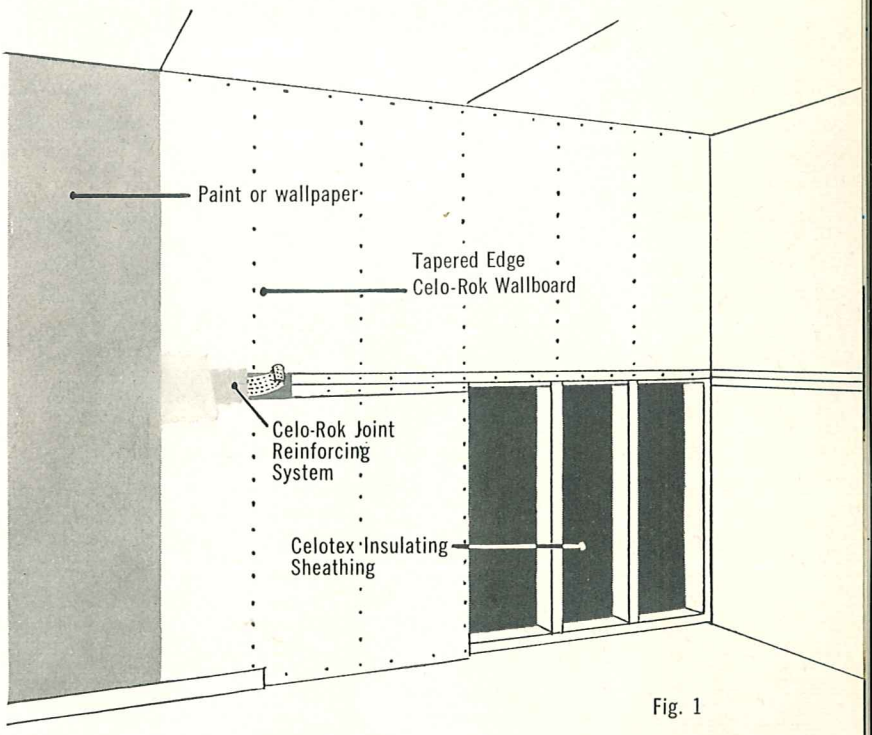
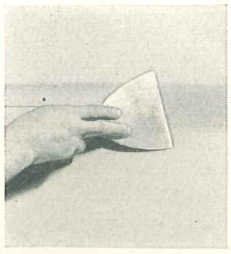
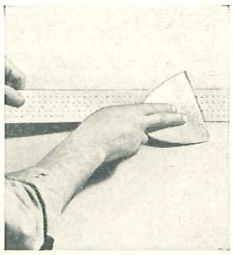


Fig. 1

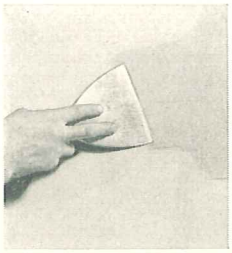
THE CELO-ROK JOINT REINFORCING SYSTEM



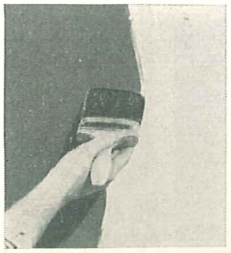
1. The "valley" formed by the tapered edges is buttered with joint reinforcing cement.



2. The perforated reinforcing tape is then pressed into the joint cement.



3. Two thin coats of joint finish are applied and the joint lightly sanded after each application.



4. A sealer is applied and the surface is ready for paint or wallpaper.

"DOUBLE" DRY WALL

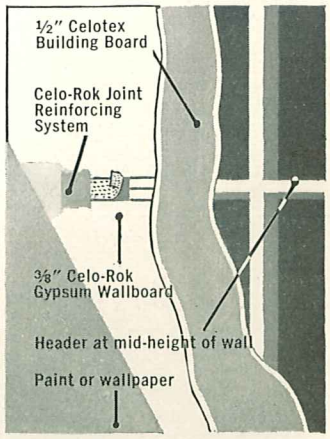
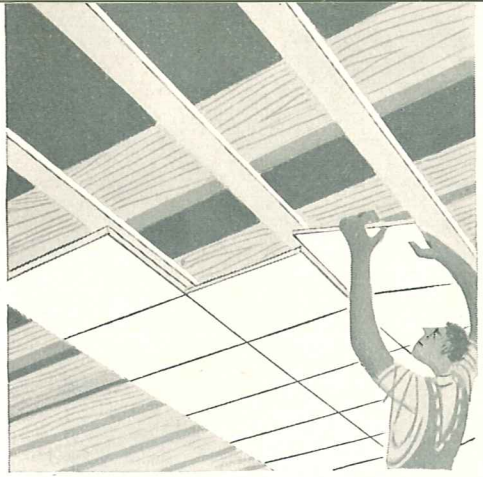


Fig. 2

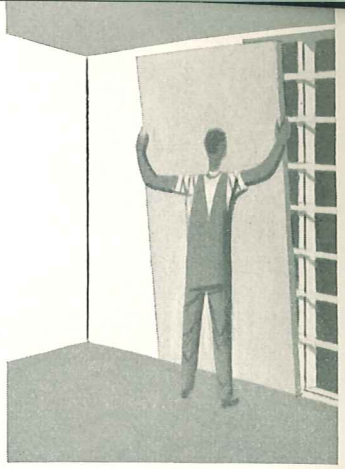


INSULATING TILE BOARD

Square and rectangular units with beveled edges and the special "E" type joint that conceals nail heads or staples. Sizes: 12"x12", 12"x24", 16"x16", 16"x32". In Ripple Blend, Textured White, White, Sierra Rose, Blue-Green.

INSULATING FINISH PLANK

Long narrow panels with beveled edges and "E" joint for concealed nailing. Especially adaptable to wall decoration. Widths: 8", 12", 16". Lengths: 8', 10', 12'. In Ripple Blend, White, Sierra Rose, Blue-Green.



INSULATING BUILDING BOARD

Big lightweight boards for fast, economical wall and ceiling construction. Square edges. Sizes: 4' wide x 6', 7', 8', 9', 10', 12' long. White finish. BEVELED INTERIOR BOARD is like Building Board except long edges are beveled. Sizes: 4' wide x 8', 9', 10', 12' long.

DRY WALLS AND CEILINGS

Economical Interiors

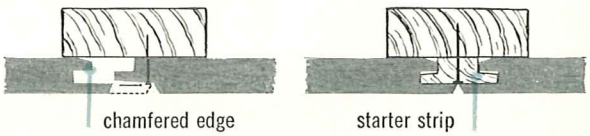
that are both comfortable and beautiful

Here is another method of dry wall and ceiling construction. A money-saving method, too, because the products used not only are low in cost, but they do three jobs at the same time—they *build*, *insulate*, and *decorate!*

These insulating panels, called Celotex Interior Finishes, are offered in a wide selection of shapes, sizes, textures, and exclusive colors. Because of this variety, you'll find it easy to plan really smart interiors by combining the various panels in different designs.

No painting or papering required, because the panels are beautifully pre-decorated at the factory. And the high insulation value of these genuine cane fiber products makes interiors cooler in summer, warmer in winter. Save fuel, too!

Celotex Interior Finishes are easily and quickly applied—in new rooms by stapling or nailing to framing or furring—over existing walls by adhesives and nailing.



SPECIAL JOINT HIDES NAILHEADS OR STAPLES

This snug-fitting type "E" joint on Tile Board and Finish Plank speeds application, securely interlocks panels. The tapered tongue and slightly chamfered back of the groove edge insure easy, quick joining without forcing or binding. Wood starter strips, available from your Celotex dealer, permit application to begin at center of area, make it easy to get perfect alignment and uniform borders.

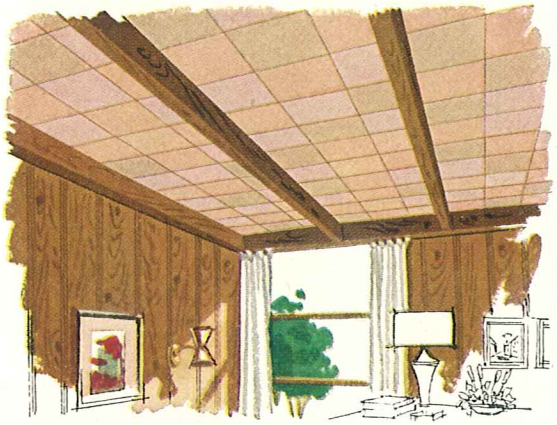
Celotex Insulating Tile Board

for attractive, low-cost ceilings

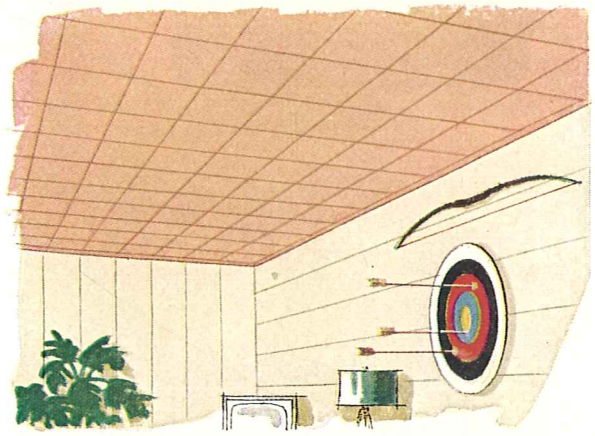
Celotex Tile Board is the perfect decorative complement for *any* wall material—wood paneling, paint, wallpaper, window walls, or Celotex Finish Plank.

Used in the finest homes, Tile Board is architecturally appropriate for both modern and traditional interiors. The neat "V" groove, produced by joining bevel edges, and the all-over pattern of squares or rectangles add decorative interest that never loses its appeal.

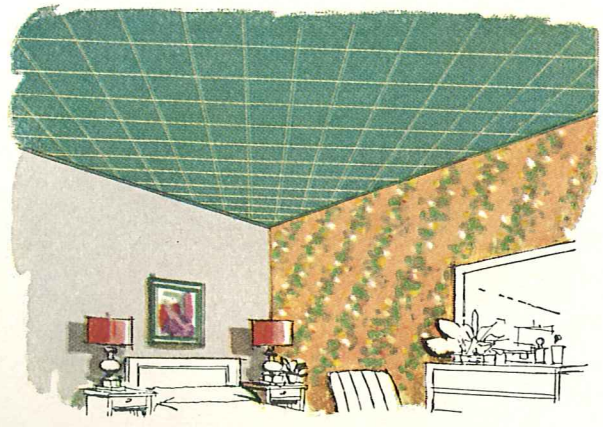
Choose from an array of *exclusive* finishes and textures. If you prefer White, you have a choice of the three types illustrated below. Textured White and White are frequently combined in alternating pattern for unusual effect. The Celotex decorator colors—Blue-Green, Sierra Rose and Ripple Blend—provide "ready made" harmony with today's popular interior color schemes.



RIPPLE BLEND TILE BOARD—three warm harmonious tints for random application



SIERRA ROSE TILE BOARD

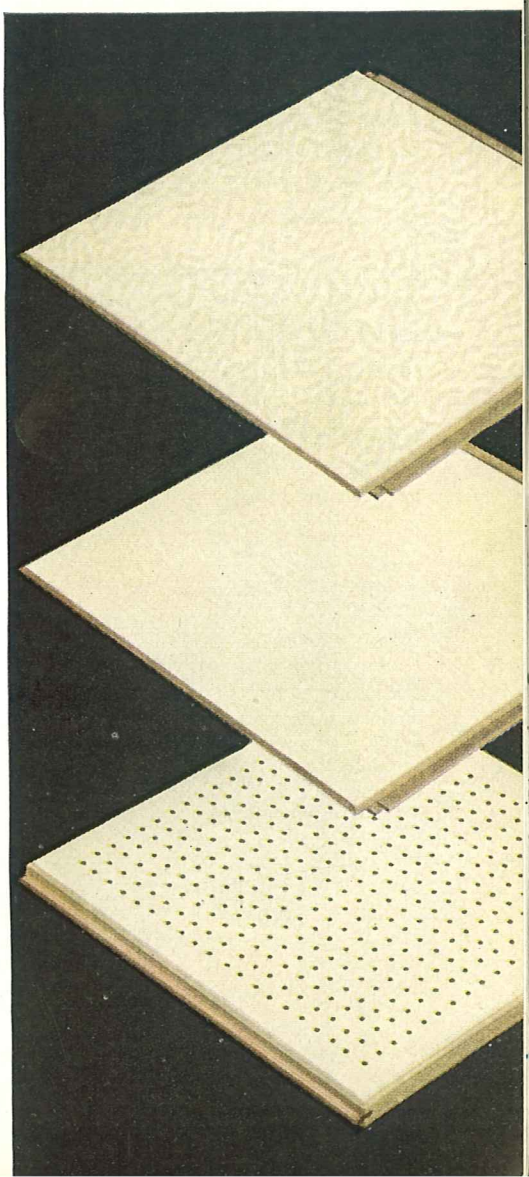


BLUE-GREEN TILE BOARD

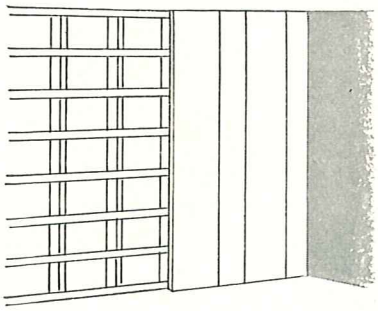
TEXTURED WHITE . . .
its beautifully embossed surface creates "sculptured" effect.

WHITE . . .
has fine linen-like texture. Highly light reflective.

WHITE PERFORATED . . .
Popular choice for "noisy" rooms. Has spline joint.



For vertical application of Finish Plank, furring strips are spaced 12 in. apart.



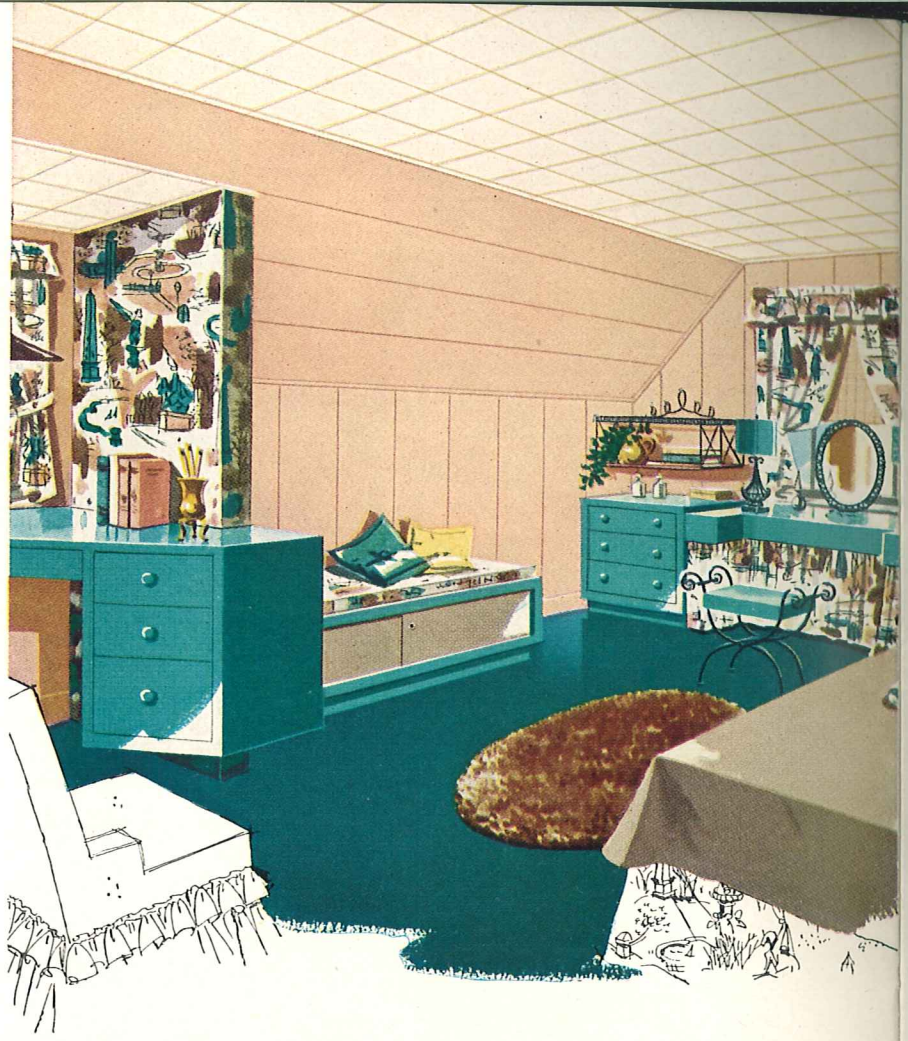
CELOTEX INSULATING INTERIOR FINISHES ARE IDEAL FOR HOME MODERNIZATION

For added new rooms . . . remodeling old rooms . . . or converting attics, porches and basements into attractive extra living space . . . Celotex Insulating Interior Finishes are a wise choice because they combine beauty, comfort, economy, and easy installation.

The charming, comfortable room pictured at top is a striking example of attic transformation. Walls are Sierra Rose Finish plank, applied over furring strips nailed to framing. Ceiling is White Tile Board, also on furring strips. Cost of Celotex materials for a room like this is surprisingly little.

The room design below is a suggestion for an added room—or a year 'round all-purpose family room converted from an open porch. Ceiling is White Tile Board. Walls are Blue-Green Finish Plank. Cabinets are made from Celotex Hardboard. If the floor is of frame construction, over crawl space, it should be insulated with Full-thick Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between the joists.

For horizontal application of Finish Plank, furring strips are applied behind all joints.

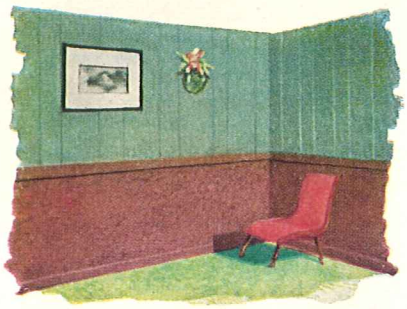


CELOTEX

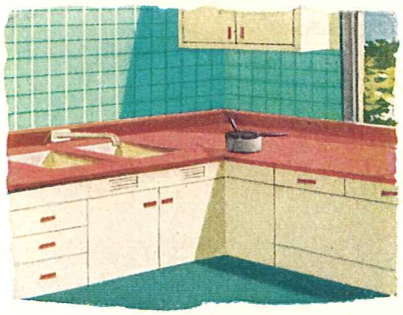
HARDBOARDS

Celotex Hardboards are hard, smooth, grainless wood-fiber panels. In the manufacturing process, selected timber is "exploded" into fine fibers which are cleaned, refined, and pressed into wide panels in thicknesses of ⅛ in. to $\frac{5}{16}$ in.

Hardboards are strong, tough, scuff-resistant; easy to saw, glue, and paint. Made in plain and decorative finishes, in a variety of types. Some special uses are illustrated here. Hardboards are a favorite home workshop material, too—for toys, furniture, cabinets, built-ins.



WAINSCOT—Use *Regular* Hardboard for smooth paint finish. Use *Leather-Grain* Hardboard for decorative leather-like texture.

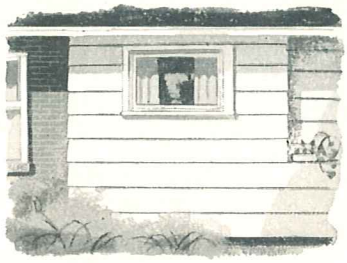


LAUNDRY, KITCHEN WALLS — Use Hardboard Tile, which has score lines impressed into surface, forming 4-inch squares. For remodeling, can be applied directly to old plastered walls with adhesive. Easily painted.

WINDOW VALANCES, SHELVING, etc. easily cut from *Regular* Hardboard. For TABLE TOPS and other uses where extra strength, hardness, and moisture-resistance are required, use *Tempered* Hardboard.

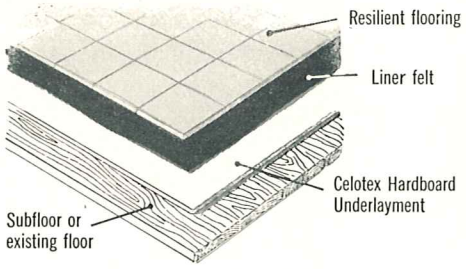
HARDBOARD SIDING

A modern, extra-wide lap siding, pre-cut from Tempered (extra strong, hard and moisture-resistant) Hardboard. In 12 in., 16 in., and 24 in. widths—8 ft. to 12 ft. lengths—¼ in. and 5/16 in. thicknesses. Smooth, easy to paint surface. Shadow strips provide deep shadow line.



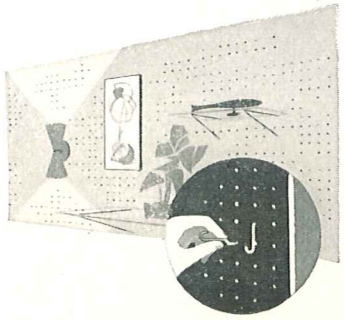
HARDBOARD UNDERLAYMENT

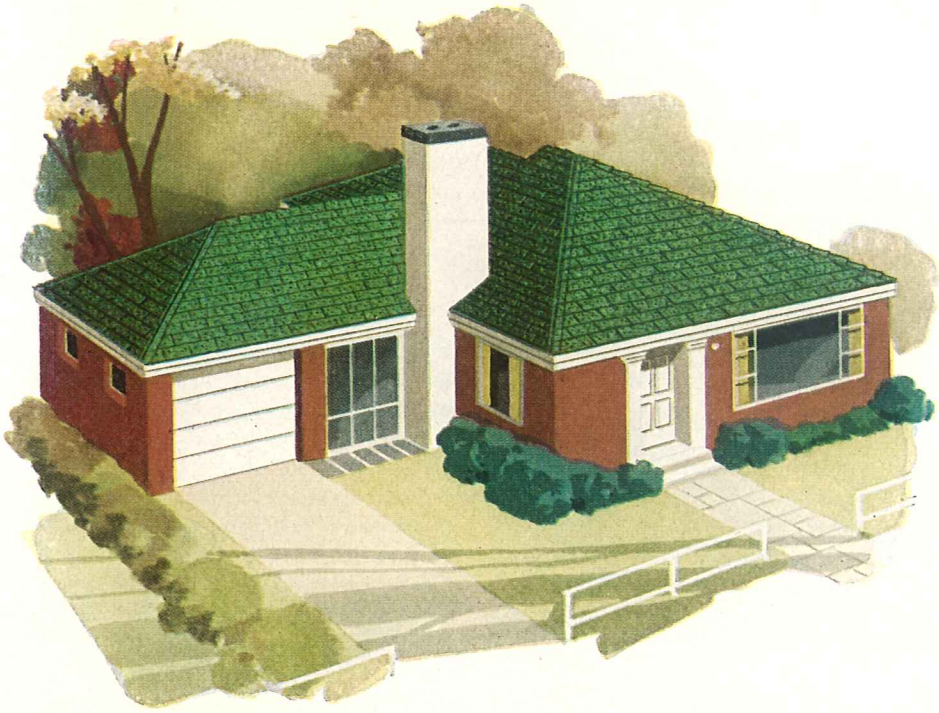
Provides a smooth, firm, durable base of uniform thickness under resilient flooring such as asphalt, rubber, or plastic tile, and cork. Recommended for use over wood sub-floors in new construction, and over existing wood floors.



PERFORATED HARDBOARD

A new product with dozens of practical and decorative uses in new construction and modernization—partitions, doors, "hang-up" boards for tools, kitchen utensils, pictures, etc. In smooth or Leather-Grain finishes. Special hanger fixtures available from your Celotex dealer.





ROOFS

While there are many kinds of roofing materials, it is interesting to note that government surveys show that 82% of the homes built today are roofed with *asphalt shingles*—tough-fibred felts, asphalt saturated and surfaced with mineral granules.

What is the reason for this preference?

Simply that high-quality asphalt shingles give you the most for your building dollar in four ways: (1) high resistance to all the elements of weather, (2) proved long life, (3) fire-resistant, carries Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Class C label, and (4) beautiful colors and textures that cannot be duplicated in any other kind of roofing.

All Celotex Home Plans specify Celotex Triple-Sealed Asphalt Shingles. The Triple-Sealed manufacturing process is a superior method of saturating, sealing, and armor-coating the heavy felt base with special asphalts before surfacing with granules. This process, plus rigid quality control insures dependable, long-life roofing.

Here's another important feature of Celotex Asphalt Shingles—they're *Color Harmonized.* That is, the colored mineral granules are selected and blended according to scientific formulae to create truly harmonized color effects. From the wide variety, you can choose a solid color, or one of the exclusive blends, that will harmonize perfectly with the exterior color scheme of your home.

COLOR helps determine your home's personality . . .

The exterior color scheme of a house is usually dominated by the color of the roof. That's why it's important to select your roofing before or at the same time you decide on the color of the sidewalls.

Your roof may blend or contrast with sidewall color. A *blending* roof can contribute a definite hue to the color plan, or it may almost match sidewall color. *Contrasting* roof colors may be of pronounced or slight contrast. The chart on the opposite page will help you make a choice of roof color, and also gives you suggestions for trim color.

SIDEWALLS
RED OR MAROON
BUFF, CREAM OR IVORY
GREEN
BROWN
WHITE* OR LIGHT GRAY*

*Because white or light gray has no

The color illustrations of homes in this book (pages 3 to 10) show a variety of Celotex Color Harmonized Shingles. While it is impossible to reproduce the colors exactly on such a small scale, the general effects are well portrayed:

HOUSE NO. 31, PAGE 3 shows Coral Blend

HOUSE NO. 33, PAGE 5 shows Cedar Green Blend

HOUSE NO. 34, PAGE 6 shows Terra Cotta Red Blend

HOUSE NO. 35, PAGE 7 shows Pacific Gray Blend

HOUSE NO. 22, PAGE 9 shows Walnut Brown Blend

HOUSE NO. 25, PAGE 10 shows Bronze Blend

contrasting roof

blending roof

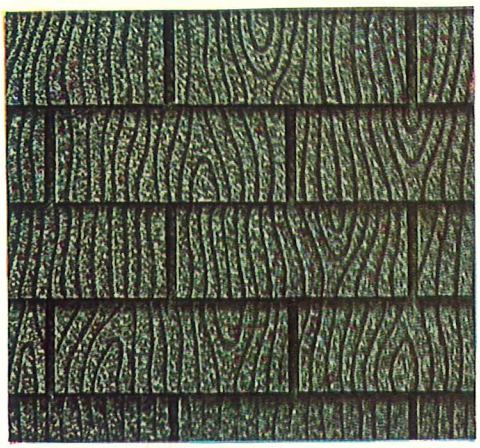
SLIGHT CONTRAST	STRONG CONTRAST	SIMILAR COLOR	DIFFERENT COLOR
ROOF—Silver Blue Blend Black **TRIM**—Gray or White	**ROOF**—Cedar Green Blend Mediterranean Blue Blend Silver Gray, Shell White **TRIM**—Light Green, Light Blue or White	**ROOF**—Terra Cotta Red Blend Spanish Red **TRIM**—Gray or White	**ROOF**—Coral Blend Walnut Brown Blend Bronze Blend **TRIM**—Beige, Gray or White
ROOF—Pacific Gray Blend Silver Blue Blend Gray Slate Blend **TRIM**—White or Blue	**ROOF**—Evergreen Mediterranean Blue Blend **TRIM**—Lighter shade of roof color or Yellow	**ROOF**—Walnut Brown Blend Bronze Blend **TRIM**—Brown, Cream or Green	**ROOF**—Coral Blend Terra Cotta Red Blend **TRIM**—Rust or White
ROOF—Walnut Brown Blend Gray Slate Blend Black **TRIM**—Buff or Gray	**ROOF**—Terra Cotta Red Blend Spanish Red **TRIM**—Green (lighter or darker than walls) or White	**ROOF**—Cedar Green Blend Evergreen **TRIM**—Buff, White or Yellow	**ROOF**—Pacific Gray Blend Silver Gray, Shell White **TRIM**—Gray or White
ROOF—Pacific Gray Blend Gray Slate Blend **TRIM**—Light Gray, Yellow or White	**ROOF**—Cedar Green Blend Mediterranean Blue Blend Silver Gray, Shell White **TRIM**—Light Green or White	**ROOF**—Walnut Brown Blend Bronze Blend **TRIM**—White, Cream, Light Blue or Light Green	**ROOF**—Coral Blend Terra Cotta Red Blend **TRIM**—Beige, White or Light Rust
ROOF—Walnut Brown Blend Spanish Red **TRIM**—Tan or any light color such as yellow	**ROOF**—Mediterranean Blue Blend Black, Cedar Green Blend **TRIM**—Lighter shade of roof color or Gray	**ROOF**—Pacific Gray Blend Silver Blue Blend **TRIM**—Gray or any light color	**ROOF**—Coral Blend Gray Slate Blend **TRIM**—Any fairly light color

definite hue it is used with practically any roofing color. Sky and foliage become more important in color plans using white as a basic color.

Eight popular choices of

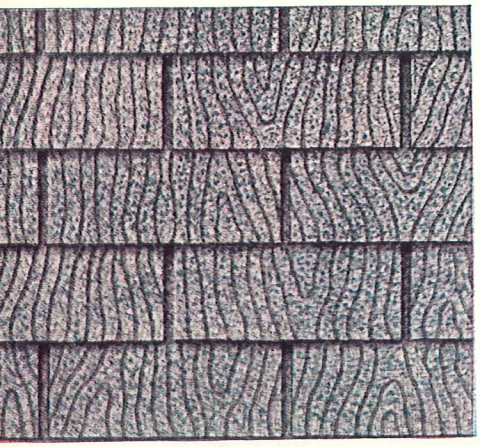
CELOTEX COLOR HARMONIZED

Thick Butt Asphalt Shingles

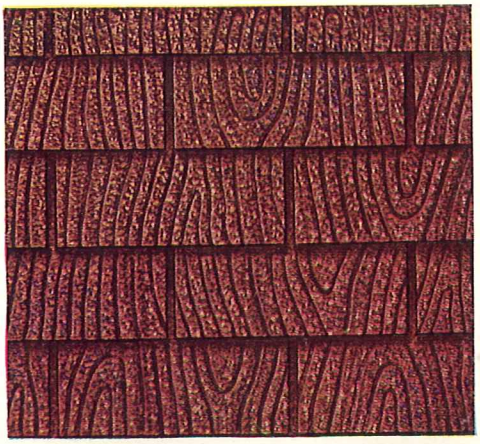


CEDAR GREEN BLEND GRAINED

PACIFIC GRAY BLEND GRAINED

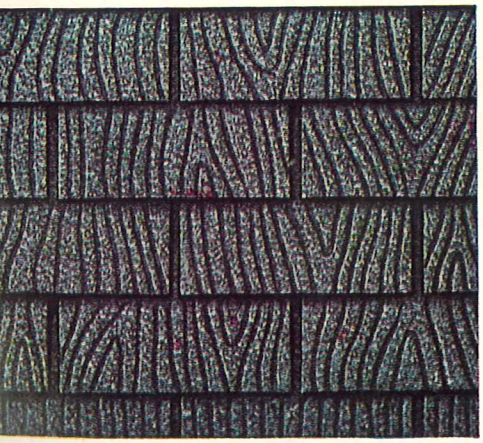


SILVER BLUE BLEND GRAINED

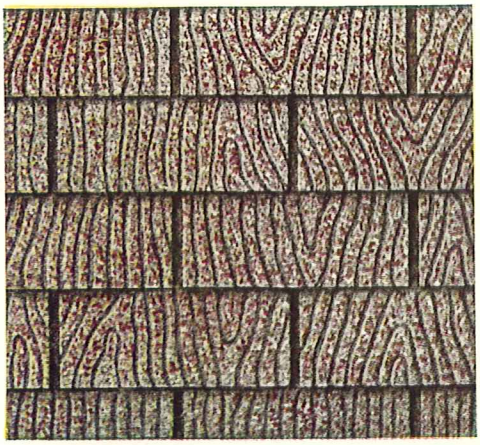


TERRA COTTA RED BLEND GRAINED

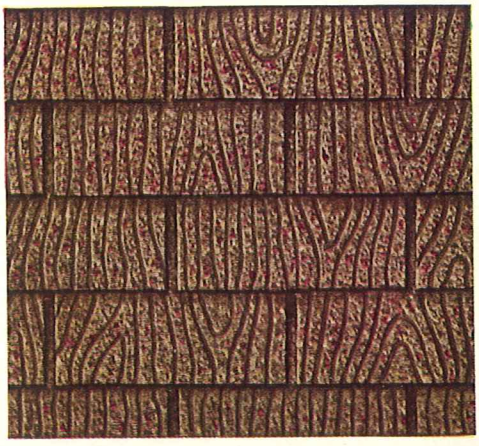
GRAY SLATE BLEND PLAIN



MEDITERRANEAN BLUE BLEND GRAINED



CORAL BLEND GRAINED



WALNUT BROWN BLEND GRAINED

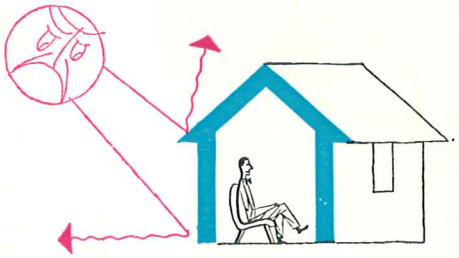
Wherever you build... no single feature will contribute more to the comfort and economy of your home than adequate insulation.

A home built without insulation is as out-of-date as one built without electrical outlets. And there is no excuse for building without insulation, because so much of it can be built into a home at no added cost. Even maximum insulation can be had at only a relatively small added cost over uninsulated construction.

Insulation acts as a barrier to the passage of heat. Your refrigerator is insulated to keep heat *out*. Your kitchen range is insulated to keep heat in. Insulation in walls and ceilings helps keep homes cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and saves fuel.

INSULATION AT WORK FOR YOU *IN HOT WEATHER*

Nowhere does insulation add more to the enjoyment of home than in climates where summers are long and hot.

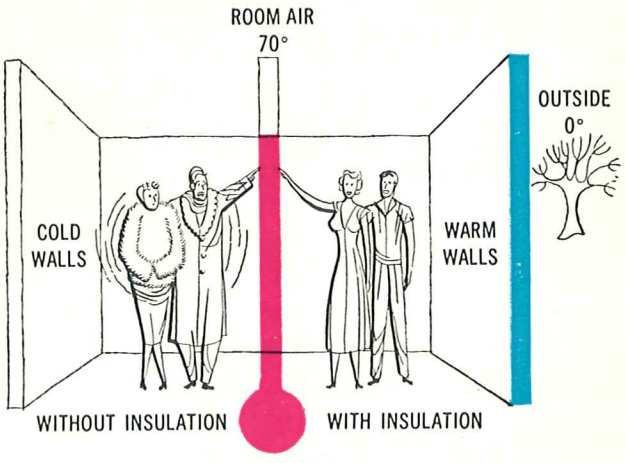


You know how stifling hot an attic can become, and how walls on the sunny side of the house may be hot to the touch. Without insulation to bar the way, this heat comes right through ceilings and walls—building up oppressive temperatures, making relaxation and restful sleep impossible. Insulated walls and ceilings hold back heat—help keep homes pleasantly cooler night and day.

If you plan to have a summer air-conditioning unit, insulation is just as essential to its efficient and economical operation as it is to your refrigerator.

INSULATION AT WORK FOR YOU *IN WINTER*

Heat is always on the move—transferring itself from warm to cooler objects. The greater the temperature difference between the objects, the more rapid the transfer of heat.



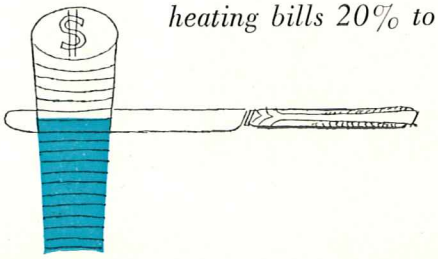
When *you* are the warm "object" and the walls of your house the cold, your body loses heat to the walls. When the temperature difference between you and the walls is too great, you are transferring (radiating) heat too rapidly and you feel chilled—even though the room air temperature is at a comfortable level. The cold walls are literally stealing too much heat from you.

Thus, the temperature of walls has as much to do with bodily comfort and health as air temperature. In reality, the warmer those walls are, the lower the air temperature required to keep you comfortable.

Insulated walls are warmer walls! Heat loss from your body to adequately insulated walls is reduced to a safe, healthful normal and you will be far more comfortable, even though room air temperature is actually lower.

INSULATION REDUCES *HEATING BILLS, TOO*

Depending on the amount and completeness of insulation in your home, your fuel costs may be 20% to 40% lower than the same house built without insulation. And, remember, this saving goes on year after year, as long as the house stands. Thus, you see, it's a costly mistake to build without insulation.



BOTH WALL AND CEILING INSULATION ARE NECESSARY

The importance of *complete* home insulation in all climates is pointed out in the following two statements reprinted from U. S. Bureau of Mines Circular 7166:

"For typical suburban homes it has been estimated that 60% of the heat lost in winter filters through sidewalls and 40% through the roof."

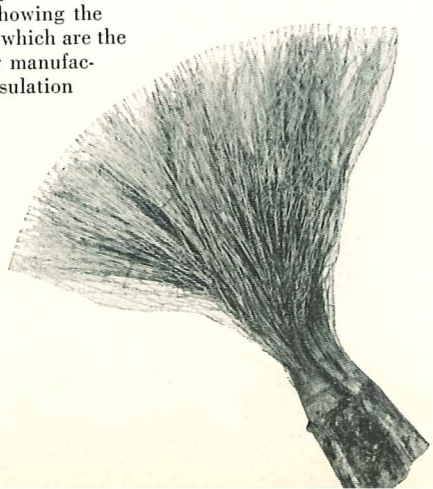
"About one-third the heat gained in summer enters through sidewalls and two-thirds through the roof. Obviously both should be insulated for maximum year-'round comfort and economy."

WHERE TO INSULATE

1. Celotex Rock Wool Blankets or Hand Pouring Home Insulation in ceiling below unheated attic.
2. Celotex Insulating Sheathing for exterior, and Insulating Lath for interior, with Rock Wool Blankets in between if desired.
3. Over "crawl" space, insulate floors with Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between joists, or Celotex Insulating Sheathing applied to underside of joists.
4. Celotex Insulating Sheathing on dormer walls.
5. Proper ventilation for all unused spaces above insulation.
6. Celotex Rock Wool Blankets over upper story rooms, in sloping ceilings and knee walls. Celotex Interior Finishes on walls and ceilings provide additional insulation.
7. Flexcell Perimeter Insulation for concrete floor slabs at grade.

Be sure your home is built with genuine Celotex Insulation Board Products

Photograph of a piece of Louisiana cane, showing the long, tough fibres which are the basic material for manufacturing Celotex Insulation Board Products.



The brand name CELOTEX identifies not just any kind of insulation board—but only that made with cane fibre, manufactured by The Celotex Corporation.

Examine a cut edge of any genuine Celotex Insulation Board product (such as Sheathing, Lath, or Interior Finishes) and you will see that its fibres are long, strong, and firmly felted and interwoven to act as reinforcement throughout the board. These are the tough, wiry Louisiana cane fibres that give Celotex board products their superior strength, high insulation value and job-proved durability.

And only genuine Celotex Insulation Board products are protected by the patented Ferox® process—a chemical treatment applied during manufacture—which has been demonstrated by laboratory tests and years of use to protect effectively against dry rot and termite attack.

Check list for your

5 STEPS

to home ownership

1 SELECT YOUR SITE

It's wise to decide first of all *where* you're going to live—the community and the site itself. The site will influence many decisions about the house—even its dimensions and room layout. You may want a plan that takes advantage of a particular view, exposure, slope, or the location of trees.

a. Zoned for residential building only? . . . ☐

b. Schools, transportation, shopping center, church locations meet family needs? . . . . ☐

c. Check availability of gas, water, electricity, sanitary sewer . . . . . ☐

d. All special assessments and taxes paid? . . . ☐

e. Have title search and survey made . . . . ☐

f. Investigate local building regulations . . . ☐

2 DECIDE ON A PLAN

Now is the time to visit your building products dealer. If yours is to be a custom-built house, he can refer you to an architect who specializes in home design. Your Celotex dealer can show you a wide selection of home plans within the style, size and cost range you have in mind. He will show you, too, the many types of building materials and equipment—the various windows, doors, cabinets, hardware, flooring, wall and roof materials. Working plans and specifications for the homes shown in this book are available through your Celotex Building Products dealer.

a. Plan meets size and cost requirements? . . ☐

b. Is house design well suited to site? . . . . ☐

c. Examine samples of building materials . . ☐

d. Select equipment . . . . . ☐

3 SECURE AN ESTIMATE

Chances are you've had only "approximate" estimates up to this point. Whether or not you have secured your plan through your building products dealer, it's a good idea to take it to him and discuss materials and equipment. Your building contractor must know your preferences on these points in order to figure accurate construction costs.

a. Any changes to be made in plans? Make them now because it's costly to make changes when your house is under construction . . . . . ☐

b. This is the time to estimate additional costs, too, such as architect's fee (if any), fill for lawn, shrubbery and grass seed, storm windows (if any), etc. . . . . ☐

4 ARRANGE FOR FINANCING

FHA insured and other home mortgage loans may be made through banks, loan associations, life insurance and mortgage companies. The maximum amount of the loan depends on appraised value of house and lot, and on government regulations.

a. Does your mortgage plan permit you to make principal payments in advance of schedule? . ☐

b. Have you considered a life insurance plan that pays off the mortgage in case of death? . . ☐

c. Does mortgage plan allow you to borrow additional money for property improvements (such as room addition) without costly re-financing? ☐

5 BUILDING THE HOME

After the financing is arranged, you are ready to begin construction. Under the direction of a reliable contractor, progress will be smooth and rapid. His skill in planning each day's work, his sharp eye for details and his knowledge of materials and application come from long experience. He'll save you worry, expense, and mistakes.

a. Before excavating is started, instruct your contractor to remove top soil that is likely to be covered over in final grading, and pile it to one side of the lot, to be spread later over filled area ☐

b. Check with your contractor frequently to see that construction is progressing according to schedule. And remember, changes at this point increase cost and may delay completion of your home . . . . . ☐

Whether you're building a new home or modernizing an older home, your satisfaction with the finished job depends greatly on the quality of the materials you use.

Your best assurance of dependable quality is to buy from your established local building products dealer, and to insist on products that have been *proved in use.*

For more than a quarter century the brand name CELOTEX has stood for top quality. Celotex products have been used in millions of homes and other buildings the world over — have *proved* their ability to stand up to time, wear, and weather.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION

120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET • CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

INSIST ON GENUINE **CELOTEX** BUILDING MATERIALS

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